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Victoria Daily Times.

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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1893. No. 228

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Japanese Leather Paperhangings, 36 in. wide
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As Safe An Investment As A Government Bond And Far More Profitable

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Situation as companion; would take charge of the home duties in a small family; references. Address K.C., Times Office. Sept. 28 1t

BUSINESS—Party with twelve hundred dollars and good references can secure an interest in a pleasant and permanent business—paying men now engaged from $100 to $300 per month. Address X. H., Times office. 28-1t

AMERICAN NEWS NOTES

Daily Chronicle of Events in The Great Republic.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Two important congresses that have attracted to the city more than 4 thousand delegates opened here to-day. One is the world's congress of missions, comprising delegates from the missionary societies of every evangelical denomination, and the other is the international congress of Sunday rest, which is the outcome of the international gathering on the same subject held in Paris in 1889, and over which Leon Say, the eminent publicist, presided.

Sanford, Fla., Sept. 28.—The bodies of J. H. Balsley and his wife were found in their house at Pool's station yesterday. Balsley had been dead longer than his wife, probably 24 or 48 hours. A note in the wife's handwriting was found. It said simply, "I can't stand anything more." The couple, who were well-to-do, had lived very unhappily together. Pools had been their home 15 years. The coroner's jury found that Balsley had met death at the hands of his wife, and she afterwards, possibly two days later, committed suicide.

New York, Sept. 28.—The railway and miscellaneous stock market opened higher. It subsequently weakened, however, owing to a drop in General Electric of 1 3-4 per cent, 39 3-4. The old talk about internal dissensions, poor business, etc., has again been revived, and is having a depressing influence upon the stock.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—The treasury department yesterday purchased 282 ounces of silver at its offer of 74.50 cents an ounce. The purchases thus far this month aggregate 2,172,000 ounces.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—Ex-Supervisor James W. Burlington returned from London yesterday, where he went to negotiate the sale of bonds of the Joost electric road. His mission failed.

North Adams, Mass., Sept. 28.—T. Sampson, aged 67, the veteran shoe manufacturer, and at one time famous all over the country as the first importer of Chinese contract labor, died to-day.

Oakland, Cal., Sept. 28.—This morning the left foot of a woman was found floating in the bay near the Mole. This is supposed to be the missing foot of Addie Gilmour, the only portion of her body which was required to complete the members. To-day Chief Crowley sent over for the oil can in which the legs and arms of the dead girl were found yesterday.

Atlantic Shipping.

New York, Sept. 28.—Cheeldam, Amsterdam; Dubeldam, Rotterdam; Lydian Monarch, London; Jason, Montegobay.

Arrived out: New York from New York at Southampton; Lahn, New York, at Southampton; Sheba, New York, at Copenhagen; Chicago, New York, at Deptford; Croma, New York, at Leith.

Sighted: Fuerst Bismarck, New York for Hamburg, off the Lizard; Venetia, New York for Gothenburg, off Lewis.

Sailed from foreign ports: Rotterdam, Rotterdam for New York; Werra, Genoa for New York; Spree, Southampton for New York; Pontiac, Gibraltar for New York; Massasoit, Swansea for New York.

Sailed from domestic ports: Darmstadt, from Baltimore for Bremen.

Killed a Bank Clerk.

London, Sept. 28.—The manager of the London and Brazilian bank has received a dispatch from Rio de Janeiro stating that one of the bank's staff in that city was killed during the recent bombardment by the rebel warships. The Exchange Telegraph company, which is a doubtful authority, says Britain regards the situation at Rio de Janeiro with grave anxiety.

Seven Feet Tall.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28.—Smith Cook, who exhibited himself in Barnum's circus for years as the Kentucky giant, and who retired from the show business to enter the police force, was married this afternoon to Miss Lucy Barnett. Cook has some property and is seven feet tall. He belongs to Shelby county and four years ago managed to be elected doorkeeper of the state legislature. He next aspired to be doorkeeper of congress, but was badly beaten. He has bought a small farm and settled down for life.

Great Bargains in Millinery
Especially in Ladies' Walking Hats, at Russell & McDonald's.

CAPE BRETON COAL

Heavy Output Made by the Dominion Coal Company.

ENERGETIC METHODS OF BUSINESS

English Whaleback Steamers of Enormous Capacity

Will be Used Next Year—A Thoroughly Practical Man is Managing the Mines—Mrs. Fitzpatrick's Diamonds—Embezzler Weeks May Escape—Another Atlantic Record Broken.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 28.—The Dominion Coal Co. have already shipped half a million tons of coal from their Cape Breton mines, and the Whitney syndicate expect to show the largest export in the history of the island. The operations will be conducted under the supervision of N. S. Pearson of Boston, chief engineer of the West End railway, who, having become managing director of the Dominion Coal Co., intends to live at Sydney. It is the intention of the company to secure from four to six steamers of large carrying capacity for next season's trade. They will be owned by the company and are expected to carry 5,000 tons. This fall a trial will be made of an English style of whaleback; one will shortly arrive for cargo. She will carry 3,500 tons. Her gross tonnage is some 1,900 tons. She will carry 66 per cent more than her tonnage, which shows that she must be a splendid carrier, as 33 per cent. is about all that is now allowed for the average steamer.

Eastern Record Broken.

London, Sept. 28.—The steamship Fuerst Bismarck arrived at Southampton this morning after a voyage of six days, 10 hours and 14 minutes. This breaks the eastern record by half an hour.

Fanny Claflin's New Fad.

New York, Stpt. 28.—Lady Cook, of London, once known on this side of the water as Fanny C. Claflin, is once more attracting attention in her favorite field. With some of her friends she is about to bring into existence a rescue society for men, similar to the various rescue societies established for women in the big cities of the old and new world, and the object of which is to wean the sterner sex from habits of immorality. She has also drafted a bill for an amendment to the criminal law act which will be introduced at the reassembling of Parliament by which men convicted of either casual, occasional or frequent cohabitation with women of ill-fame, public or private, may be amenable to the law concerning "rogues and ragabonds," and by which they may be summarily sentenced to any term of hard labor not exceeding one year by the sitting magistrate without the option of a trial by jury.

Irrigation in Kansas.

Salina, Kan., Sept. 28.—A largely attended conference of delegates for the purpose of devising methods of promoting state organizations with a view of introducing systems of perfect irrigation, and to secure financial aid from the national government to that end, opened here to-day. The states represented included the two Dakotas, Wyoming, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. A resolution will be submitted to the convention appealing to Congress to protect the millions invested along the Arkansas river in Kansas. Representatives of eastern loan and investment companies are greatly agitated over the plans of the Colorado capitalists who are advocating the construction of an irrigating canal over 100 miles long from Canon city to Colorado Springs and other other points to be fed by the Arkansas river. It is said that this canal would require all the flow of that river, and as it waters several millions acres in Kansas and all the surplus flow is required even in favorable seasons it is feared that such a canal would lay waste several million acres of land.

Killed by a Bull.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 28.—Peter Henley of Cobourg, aged 70, went out to water a 4-year-old Jersey bull on Tuesday, when the animal attacked and gored him to death. The horns tore open his body, exposing the heart and vitals and disembowelling him.

Death of Editor Fredericks.

Montreal, Sept. 28.—Leonard S. Fredericks, of the editorial staff of the Montreal Herald, died at the general hospital yesterday afternoon after an illness of three months. He was 50 and had been in Montreal about 12 years. Mr. Fredericks was an able writer and a genial confrere. He leaves a widow and five children, the eldest of whom is 16.

Weeks May Escape.

San Jose, Costa Rica, Sept. 28.—Manro Fernandez, attorney for Weeks, says he is sure his client will not be extradited, despite the confidence of American Consul Williams. The attorney is determined to fight to the bitter end, believing, he says, that law and justice are on the side of Weeks, in whose behalf as a last resort the supreme court will be appealed to to interfere, the law bearing upon the case being explicit.

Mrs. Millionaire Fray.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 28.—Henry B. Fray, the millionaire lumberman, finished a palatial residence a few days ago, and society has been on the tiptoe of expectancy owing to the report that Fray was about to bring here as his wife a wealthy Massachusetts girl. It was true that Mr. Fray was bent on matrimony, but the bride never lived in New England. Mr. Fray was quietly married yesterday afternoon at the home of a friend to Lina Marie Strang, a remarkably pretty Norwegian girl, who for the past three years has acted as his housekeeper. This is the third time Mr. Fray has embarked on the matrimonial sea. It is said that Mrs. Fray is a woman of no ordinary ability, and will make the millionaire connoisseur of pine and hemlock an excellent wife. She formerly lived at Kakota, but was born of humble parents in Norway 23 years ago.

The Wool Industry.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—Wool growers, wool dealers and cotton planters and dealers, together with farmers and members of grange organizations, are rounding up at Jackson Park to-day, two days having been set apart for representatives of these interests. The round-up, however, will have less of a pleasure-jaunt air than of a business aspect, for the wool growers are here in force with a view of securing sentiment against any change in the present tariff protecting wool or the wool schedule. Delegations from the wool growers of Ohio, California and other states are here for this specific purpose, and they are well supplied with literature declaring that free wool as now the declared policy of the president and the majority in congress will substantially destroy the American wool industry and thereby depress the price of farm products and impair the value of farms. The outside delegations will remain in the city pending the opening of the national wol growers' convention on Thursday next.

Mrs. Fitzpatrick's Diamonds.

Chicago, Sept. 28.—A week ago last Sunday Mrs. Adam Forepaugh, widow of the circus man, arrived at the Leland in company with Mrs. Ada Fitzpatrick, a wealthy widow from Philadelphia. The two women roned together while visiting the fair. Mrs. Fitzpatrick had a number of diamond ornaments, rings, pins, brooches and pendants. These she kept in a small chamois bag. Yesterday morning before going down to breakfast she took the earrings from the bag and placed them in her ears, leaving the other jewels in the bag on the dressing table. The women then went to the breakfast room. On their return the bag of diamonds was gone. Mrs. Forepaugh is a friend of William Pinkerton, the detective, and he took charge of the case. The missing jewels are valued at $20,000.

Dr. West's Case.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—The discomfiture of the police at the marriage of Dr. West and Miss Staley, and the consequent suppression of her testimony, has set the police hunting for a woman who claimed the doctor was previously married and divorced, although from whom is not on record. They learned of two children being born to the doctor by the Kennedy woman. One went east some years ago. It is believed that the amount he drew from the safe deposit vaults belonged to this child. Added interest is lent to the case by the story of Mrs. Dr. Wenzele, who says the doctor for a long time had been dosing his supposed wife with opium, with the hope of sending her to a lunatic asylum. He was once heard to say to a woman now thought to be Miss Staley, his contract wife, "Oh, never mind her; I'll have her in an asylum pretty soon. He was warned by Mrs. Wenzele that if any ill befell his wife she would denounce him to his face. Mrs. Kennedy disappeared soon after, and this, coupled with the further remark of the doctor's, who was told that a jawbone had been found in his yard, was taken as significant; the doctor then said, "Oh, you'll find the whole skeleton next."

ROYAL CITY SPORTS.

Mallandaine of Victoria Wins the Sculls—Good Weather.

New Westminster, Sept. 28.—The barkentine Hilo sails from the Brunette mills to-day with 606,000 feet of lumber for Sydney. The steamer Queen to-day ships here 71 tons of ore from the Mountain Chief mine, Kootenay, for San Francisco.

The municipal association met last night and passed a resolution in favor of two municipal acts, one for the city and the other for the rural districts. The association will take steps towards drafting uniform by-laws.

The attendance was good at the exhibition to-day and the sports went off well. The sun came out brightly in the afternoon and an enjoyable day was spent by all. All the sports on the river came off except the sailing races. The chief interest centred in the single scull, for which there were three entries. All were bunched at the turning buoy, and the race was declared off. Ed. Mallandaine of Victoria finished first; Russel, Vancouver, second; Blackburn, Westminster, third. Time, 8:30. The referee ordered the race to be rowed again in the afternoon.

The Westminster Moonlighters lacrosse team defeaed the Vancouver juniors in four straights in the morning, Patterson scoring the first game in two minutes and the second in half a minute; Pittendrigh took the third in eleven minutes, and the fourth was taken in four minutes. The Vancouver association football team did not show up, and a scratch team was picked up which defeated the Westminster team one goal to none.

New Westminster, Sept. 28.—The bicycle races resulted as follows: One mile novice, Cowen, Northfield, 1st; Noat, New Westminster, 2nd. Time, 3:15.

Quarter-mile, flying start—Perkins, Spokane, 1st; Potter, Seattle, 2nd; Bourne, Spokane, 3rd. Time, 37 1-5.

Two-mile handicap—Perkins, Spokane, 1st; Milne, Vancouver, 2nd; A. Deeming, Northfield, 3rd. Time, 5:54 1-2.

D. Smith of Nanaimo took the 100-yard foot race. In the mile foot race J. J. Hillier of Vancouver was first and H. R. Heffell second. Time, 5:11 1-2.

Home to Hawarden.

Edinburgh, Sept. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone left here this morning en route for Hawarden castle, their home in Cheshire.

Great Bargains in Men's Clothing
At Russell & McDonald's.

ROYALIST HOPES

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani's Party Have Not Lost Heart.

THEY REFUSE TO BE SUPPRESSED

Another Newspaper Started Which Enunciates Their Views.

The Natives Will Reinstate the Queen They Say—It Rests With the States—Affairs Down in Samoa—Novelist Stevenson at Honolulu—New Zealand's Financial Condition.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—The steamer Mariposa arrived this morning, bringing the following Honolulu advices:

The United States cruiser Philadelphia has arrived. Admiral Skirrett transferred his flag to her from the Boston, which was to sail for San Francisco about the 27th. Her hull is perfectly sound. During the Boston's stay the warmest feelings of friendship were cherished between the Boston's officers and crew and the citizens, the royalists' official organ to the contrary.

The royalists are greatly elated over the Washington news, which is construed to mean that an election in Hawaii will be held to determine the form of government desired by the people, and they are confident the native vote would restore the queen. The government party deride the news as inspired by party motives. It is held that the United States can take no action without a treaty stipulation. It is still hoped President Cleveland will recommend annexation rather than a protectorate. The royalists report a number of warships on the way there to enforce quiet during the elections for the foregoing purposes. The royalist paper sold by the sheriff has been replaced by an evening paper of the same political views.

The run on the Auckland, N. Z., savings banks occurred on the first of September. They were besieged by a large crowd. A notice was posted that depositors would be paid in full, but the run continued. The bank has resources of £550,000 and a reserve fund in excess of liabilities of £30,000.

An application has been made by the New Zealand Loan & Mercantile Agency Co. for the appointment of a provisional liquidator in the colony.

The Norfolk Island correspondent writes: The steel bark Girvin, from San Francisco foundered at sea. All hands were taken aboard the Geo. Thompson, bound for Puget Sound.

It is expected that the general election on woman's rights will be held on Dec. 8th.

Robert Louis Stevenson, the fiction writer, has arrived at Honolulu from Samoa. He represents affairs there to be unsettled and in a precarious state. The farewell reception to the U. S. S. Boston at Honolulu will be held on the 25th in the executive building.

Her Hasty Husband.

Dartmouth, N. S., Sept. 28.—To-day John Lunn was arraigned for firing at his wife with intent to kill. She quietly left her home at Waverley, and her husband found her in Dartmouth late at night with a man named Eddie Lee. Thereupon Lunn caught hold of her and pointing a revolver at her head, exclaimed, "By God, I'll kill you." She escaped and Lunn was arrested. Evidence of the shooting was given by four witnesses. Mrs. Lunn then took the stand and in an attempt to screen her husband swore swore that neither she or her husband were in Dartmouth on the night in question. Her perjury was so glaring that the magistrate instantly sent her to jail. Both husband and wife were sent to the supreme court for trial. The other two witnesses in the same case narrowly escaped being sent to jail for perjury.

No Selling Allowed.

World's Fair Grounds, Chicago, Sept. 28.—The chief of the compartment having control of all the big buildings began to day to purge their jurisdiction of all trinket and souvenir stands operated by foreign exhibitors and others, under protection of foreign commissioners, in whose sections the articles have been sold. The test injunction case brought before the federal court by certain bench exhibitors has been decided in favor of the exhibition. An explicit order was at once issued to department chiefs by the director-general instructing them strictly to enforce the rules of the exhibition. This means that the sale of goods by an exhibitor in any departmental building will be permitted only when exhibitors hold a concession to do so. The department chief expects to meet with vigorous opposition from Austrian, German, French, Italian, Russian, British and Dutch officials who have been privately backing their exhibitors in the selling business. The assistance of the Columbian guards will be invoked if necessary to clear buildings of stands operated without a contract with the executive board.

Suicide or Accident?

Boston, Mass., Sept. 28.—David Williams of San Francisco, the Pacific slope representative of the Geo. H. Barnard Shoe Co. of Lynn, Mass, was found dead in his room at the Coolidge house, this city, this morning. Appearances indicate that it was suicide, though there is possibility that death was the result of an accident. Before going to bed last night he wrote two letters, one to his wife in San Francisco and the other to a business firm in that city. These he sealed and laid on his dressing case. This morning the lodger in an adjoining room complained of a strong smell of gas about the corridor, and it was soon traced to the room occupied by Williams, who failed to respond to repeated calls and an entrance to his room was forced. Williams was found in bed dead. There were two gas jets in the room both turned on full force and neither lighted.

GLADSTONE IN SCOTLAND

Address to a Vast Gathering of Midlothian Electors.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FUTURE POLICY

The House of Lords Question—They are Open to Censure Equally With the Commons When They Err.

London, Sept. 27.—Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone to-day brought his visit to George Armistead at Black Crag castle, near Blair Gowrie, Scotland, to a close, and proceeded to Edinburgh. The prime minister, accompanied by his wife and son, Mr. Armistead and Sir Algernon West, left Black Crag castle at noon. The party were driven to Cargill, where they took train for Edinburgh at half-past two. People from all the country side gathered to bid Mr. Gladstone farewell. When the party arrived at the station Mr. Gladstone was heartily cheered, and as the train drew out of the station the cheering was renewed. Though Mr. Gladstone transacted much state business while at Black Crag, his appearance, which is hearty and vigorous, shows that his stay in the country has done him good.

The party arrived in Edinburgh at 6 o'clock this evening. The admirers of Mr. Gladstone were out in great force to welcome him. The station was besieged, and as he alighted from the train he was cheered again and again. Mr. Gladstone's object in visiting Edinburgh was to address the Midlothian Liberal committee, which met this evening in Albert hall. As soon as possible after greeting personal friends and the committee appointed to receive him, the party entered their carriages and were driven to the hall through streets that were lined with enthusiasts. Hats, kandkerchiefs and canes were waved as the prime minister passed along, and cheer after cheer was raised as he lifted his hat and smilingly bowed in acknowledgment of the salutes given him. It had been announced that Mr. Gladstone would, in his address to the committee, declare the policy that the government intends to follow until the next general election. Great interest was everywhere displayed in podlitical circles as to what he would say in regard to the government's programme, and the hall was in consequence crowded to the doors long before he arrived.

Mr. Gladstone, when he rose to speak, was greeted with an outburst of enthusiastic cheers. He began by admitting that Scotland fretted justly over the slow progress of measures in which she was interested, but he held out the hope that before the end of the year some results would be achieved, especially in regard to local government and parish councils.

With reference to the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, he believed the bill prepared by Mr. Cameron was designed as a practical settlement of the question, and would open the doors for the union of the Presbyterian communions. He hoped the friends of the Established Church would accept this chance for a moderate settlement.

Mr. Gladstone then turned to the home rule bill, and spoke substantially as follows:

In spite of all that has been said, the last session of the house will not have to be recorded as a barren one. The many days spent on the home rule bill will not be without a harvest. The fact that the people's chamber deliberately and advisedly passed after a long and searching discussion a bill of such vast importance, is the most significant step in connection with the whole subject of the contentment, happiness and peace of Ireland. (Cheers.) The fact is that the present parliamentary institutions are too weak for their purpose. They overweigh and do not meet the demands of the country. In spite of the sacrifices of the house of commons during the past session there was a legislative famine. There is something wrong and defective in the present istitutions. The condition is intolerable, and demands the concentrated attention of the nation with a view to the removal of the defects. The evil is unmeasurable. On the one hand is the nation expressing just demands, on the other hand are the necessary measures to satisfy those demands. But between the two there is a great barrier, namely, the Irish question, which has taxed the energy and mortgaged the time of parliament generation after generation. Why has this question existed so long, and who is answerable for its remaining before us? There is one reply. The responsibility rests with the house of lords (cheers), who have the remedy in dealing with the great evil. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to review the relations that have existed with the house of lords since the passage of the Reform bill in 1832.

Since 1841, he said, the legislation of the house of commons has been a perpetual challenge to the house of lords. Sometimes the latter has declined to accept the challenge and has passed the measures proposed, because unless they had done so there would have been no house of lords at this date. As instances he cited the repeal of the corn laws in 1846, the repeal of the soap duties in 1853, Irish disestablishment in 1869, and the passage of the land act in 1870. He also noticed three cases in which the house of lords had taken a different course. The first of these was when in 1841 the house of lords rejected the bill of reform from the house of commons, which they regarded as a great triumph, as they now regard the rejection of home rule. But within six months they were ignominiously compelled to pass the measure under threat that unless they did so a sufficient number of peers would be created to carry it over their heads. The next was the rejection of the bill for the abolition of the paper duty in 1860, which resulted in the peers losing an interest in the country's finances. The third was the refusal of the lords to pass the home rule bill in 1886. That measure having been rejected by the upper house, the question was discussed incessantly until 1892, when the entire country returned a majority in its favor.

That verdict, continued Mr. Gladstone, the lords have not reversed. What are their plans for its reversal? A majority of the lords give an opinion hostile to the bill, a majority of the commons an opinion in its favor, yet it is hardly a case in which one opinion is as good as another. The peers form their opinions for themselves. They are responsible to nobody, and if it is wrong they will neither be abused nor suffer in any way. Our opinion is not our own, but was formed from discussion with the nation and was given with all the authority that a national verdict can confer. I think, therefore, that the peers do not stand well on their own showing. They certainly stand worse on the showing of their friends in the house of commons. The latter set up the fantastic idea that the people know nothing of the bill. Necessarily it involves a multitude of important details; but with the single exception of the retention in parliament of the Irish members, in which we to the utmost conform to the will of the people, the country displayed no disposition to enter into details, but was content to leave it to the discreion of parliament. There could not possibly be a more frivolous pretence than that the people do not know the bill.

Mr. Gladstone instanced the case of Sir Robert Peel refusing at the general election to explain the details of the new Corn law until he was put into office. The country's ignorance of the clauses of the Irish Disestablishment bill in 1868 was instanced as a similar case. These are the very things to be entrusted to deliberative assemblies. If not, such assemblies are useless. The business of a self-governing country is clearly to take in great ideas, and when they are comprehended to stick to them, content that its representatives shall give the ideas full legislative effect. The plea that the home rule bill was insufficiently discussed is equally flimsy, and the house of lords did well to avoid these fallacious pretences, the adoption of which would have shown egregious folly and want of tact, for they disposed in four days of a bill that occupied the house of commons eighty-two.

Then there is the third plea, that the lords are entitled—indeed I think they say bound by duty—to require a reference to the country. That is not constitutional. The doctrine of the constitution shows that if a responsible ministry advises the dissolution of parliament there ought to be a dissolution at the risk of the ministry, and the house of commons has the power which it may exercise to force a dissolution by vote. But no such thing has been recorded at any period of our history as a dissolution by a vote of the house of lords. Such a contention is a monstrous innovation, an odious doctrine, and no men are fonder of these doctrines than the modern Tories, except it be the modern Unionists. But in addition to being a new-fangled doctrine, I hold that it is nothing less than high treason, if this is to continue to be a self-governing country. Let me put myself in the place of the house of lords. I say you have a representative government. You, as representatives of the people, are returned to parliamnt to do the business of the country. It so happens that you are not a moribund parliament, but one of the youngest and most vigorous of parliaments, measured by a willingness to encounter labor and to make personal sacrifices. You are sent to do the business of the country for seven years. You have done that business for nearly a year. You have consulted the electors on all the business and have acted on the opinion of the country on the question of Irish government. Our claim is to step in between you and the country to nullify the verdict of the country and send you back to your constituents instead of allowing you to prosecute the public business.

Now, let me humbly presume to speak for the house of commons. I should say admit the majority misrepresent the voice and judgment of the country; though we do misrepresent them we ought to be called to account by those entitled to do so, namely, the people of the country. Invited by the crown and the ministers in whose hand is invested the prerogative of dissolution, what will happen if we have misinterpreted the judgment of the country? We will be sent to the right about, and with perfect justice every Liberal will say, Great as the evil is, I infinitely prefer it to the other evil, namely, intercepting the opinions of the country and attempting to contrive by the use of some extraneous machinery. But we make this plea—we say if we are punished why should not also the majority in the house of lords be punished when it misinterprets the judgment of the country? Let us have fair play and no favors. Why should the house of lords be allowed to pass off with impunity, an impunity which only encourages them to repeat upon the first occasion—a similar prank to that which they have just committed.

Depend upon it, it is an extremely serious matter. On the supposition that you could subject a majority of the lords to the same penal consequences as those you can lay upon a majority of the house of commons, there would be something like a prima facie case of justice and equality—some small plea for this title of the house of lords to the right to correct the judgment of the house of commons and to send them back to the country. But there is not the thinnest presumption of justification for such a proceeding. That being so, we have arrived at a very serious position, and the grand question is, how are we going to escape from it?

After a passing reference to the intelligence and incomparable unity of the Liberals, without which the minority would, he said, have broken down and destroyed the bill without sending it to the house of lords, Mr. Gladstone continued: I was not so sure when Lord Salisbury threatened a year ago to destroy the home rule bill that the lords recognized that this might involve the question of their own independent and responsible existence. (Cheers.) If it should ever happen in the vicissitudes of political affairs that the house of lords, by some accident or collateral process, should bring about a dissolution of the house of commons, depend upon it, the people will not consider the home rule bill alone, but will mix with it another question, one which the lords may bitterly lament—when it is too late—that they ever raised an issue.

After a tribute of respect and admiration for the personal qualities of the peers as individuals, Mr. Gladstone contended that the abstract right possessed by both the lords and the commons must be exercised with the utmost discretion. If these rights are to be permanently preserved on this occasion, he said, the discretion has been entirely and absolutely wanting. In regard to the manner of meeting the situation, Mr. Gladstone said there could not be procured a cut and dried solution of the dilemma. This was neither the time nor the place to consider the matter. He counselled neither violence nor vehemence. All that was necessary was a quiet determination to cling to the hope that better counsels would prevail and induce the house of lords to grant to Ireland some just satisfaction of her aspirations. If the worst comes, the worst consolation that could be offered would be to remind them of recent history and of the vast changes of the past sixty years, not one of which originated in the house of lords or was promoted by the lords. To every one of these great changes the opinion of the lords had been adverse, although its manifestation might have been prudently restrained, and might perhaps be prudently restrained again.

For my part, said Mr. Gladstone, I find this retrospect sufficiently encouraging. If the nation is determined, it will not be balked by a phalanx of 500 peers. We have the will of the country to execute, and will not submit to the house of lords, although they bear high-sounding titles and sit in a gilded chamber. The next session will not pass without your seeing this subject again appearing above the waves where it has for the moment appeared to founder. The nation has given us the authority and propelled us on our course, and it is our duty and hope and belief that we shall find with the help of the Almighty the means to reach the goal.

At the close of Mr. Gladstone's speech there was prolonged cheering. A vote of thanks was then adopted to Mr. Gladstone and the meeting dispersed. An immense crowd followed Mr. Gladstone's carriage as he drove to his hotel. In response to the cheers of the crowd Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone appeared on the hotel balcony and bowed their acknowledgements.

A Sanitary Allegory.

Under the heading of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin, a Sanitary Allegory," the London Sanitary Record indulges its readers in acomparison between the subject of Browning's delightful poem and those municipal governments that are niggardly in dealing with sanitary questions. The story should be better known than it is. It was about 500 years ago, according to Browning, that a pest of rats infested the town of Hamelin in Brunswick. The mayor and aldermen were at their wits' end to get rid of the rodents, when the "pied Piper" came along and engaged to free the town for the sum of a thousand guilders. As the story goes he played on his pipes so cunningly and alluringly that all the rats, save one, followed him to the river Weser, and thus ended the plague of the rats. Great joy was felt throughout the city, and naturally the piper expected a prompt payment of his well-earned guilders. But the mayor and corporation grew stingy; their troubles were over, they thought, and they would be troubled no more; but to get rid of the pestilent fellow they offered him fifty. Then comes the tragedy of the story. They had treated their deliverer shabbily; they had put him in a passion, and they found him pipe to another fashion. Again he piped, so sweetly and persuasively, that all the children in the town came flocking out and ran merrily after the wonderful music with shouting and laughter, and they followed their leader to the side of a mountain, which opened and swallowed them all up, and they were never heard of more—in Hamelin; and the parents in the ill-fated city were left to mourn.

But it isn't true? We are not so sure of that. It is certainly in print; and if it weren't true, how could a grave poet like Robert Browning have taken the trouble to write out the story in charming verse? For our part we believe it to be perfectly true—if not in the letter, certainly in the spirit. When Browning wrote it do you think he had in view those principalities that grudge the expense of paying to get rid of nuisances? There are plenty among ourselves who still act the part of the mayor and corporation of Hamelin. Clearly the meaning of the poem is that if you are mean enough to grudge the necessary expenditure for ridding your town of destructive pests, then you will have to pay for your own sordid economy in the loss of your dearest. You will see your children pass away before your eyes, and you will be utterly unable to stop them or recall them. You will have to pay the piper somehow; if not money then in some far more costly and tragical fashion. Bacilli are more troublesome and more destructive than even rats, because they destroy the most valuable of all property, and they cannot be easily got rid of without spending money. Disease is the costliest of all conditions for a town, while the expenditure on sanitation is the wisest economy.

The Bicycle Sulky.

Much discussion has arisen as to the effect of the bicycle sulky on the speed of American trotters and pacers, and experts have placed the figures representing the reduction of record through its use at from three to six seconds. It is conceded by every one that the wonderful time made this year, as compared with performances by best horses in 1892, cannot be attributed to improvement in the animals. The progression has been too marked to admit of such a hypothesis. On the grand circuit tracks in 1892 the number of heats was 272, and the average time was 2.19 35-100. This year 333 heats have been contested, and the average time is 2.16 46-100, showing a difference of 2.86 seconds. The most careful estimate based on the statistics indicates four seconds as about the difference in speed in favor of the new style sulky, which figure holds true at the tracks not in the grand circuit last year, or where the bicycle was used so slightly as to amount to nothing. It is also noticeable that the reduction of the best record since the introduction of the "bike" is exactly four and one-quarter seconds.

London's Female Stock Broker.

Amy E. Bell has been for several years a stock broker in London. She has an office hard by the stock exchange, and does a large business, especially among women clients. Her peculiar aptness for the profession was shown when she was a little child. An old gentleman, a visitor at Miss Bell's home, happened one day to be diligently reading the money article in the London Times. He was in no mood to be interrupted, so he said to the child when she hung around him: "Run away, little girl! I am busy with my lessons, and you must go to yours." "Yes," said Miss Amy, "but what's your lessons is my play!" For it was the highest recreation of the infant phenomenon to study the stock quotations.

Special Notice.

Parties having card plates can have cards printed direct from the plates for $1.50 per hundred; engraved and copper plate supplied together with 100 cards for $2.50. At the Victoria Lithograph Co., cor Yates and Government sts.

A Stowaway.

When the fish tanks of the Great Northern railway arrived from Grimsby at the Royal Mint depot for transference to Billingsgate, the fish porters proceeded as usual with light hearts and ichthyological jokes to unload the cargo. Suddenly a cry of terror arose among them. One shouted, "It's a porpoise!" another "It's a shark!" a third, "it's an octopus!" and a fourth, "it must be Jonah!" Surely enough, something abnormal was in the tank, but as it made no attempt to bite anybody, the proposal to run round to the tower for the loan of a gun to shoot it was not carried into effect. There it lay serenely and peacefully cradled among the fish, which wobbled around it as the tank was slowly moved. When the porters regained their self-possession and examined the object, they found it was a man sound asleep. After he had been well shaken they asked what the was doing there, when he modestly replied: "I'm working my passage to London. I worked it on a smack from Hull to Grimsby, and, as I have some friends in London, I thought I would like to see them, so I got in among the fish." He gave his name as John Waterhouse, and was carried, after being washed and scraped, before the lord mayor, charged with travelling on the railway without a ticket, and his lordship gave him the option of paying five shillings or going to prison for three days.—London Telegraph.

Mrs. Amanda Paisley

For many years an esteemed communicant of Trinity Episcopal church, Newburgh, N. Y., always says "Thank You" to Hood's Sarsaparilla. She suffered for years from Eczema and Scrofula sores on her face, head and ears, making her deaf nearly a year, and affecting her sight. To the surprise of her friends

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has effected a cure and she can now hear and see as well as ever. For full particulars of her case send to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in condition, proportion and appearance.

The Ideal Food for Infants

—IS—

Milk Granules

because it is practically identical in composition, taste and appearance with

Mother's Milk.

It digests thoroughly without causing an undue tax on the vital energies of the infant's stomach.

Ask for

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

The Great . . Strength Giver.

If You Need a Tonic

TAKE

STAMINAL

It not only stimulates, but builds up and strengthens. You get a tonic and a food combined in the form of

Palatable Beef Tea.

The Union Colliery Company of British Columbia, Limited Liability.

NOTICE

The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893.
a29-td

IF YOU USE SUNLIGHT YOU'RE RIGHT.

Sunlight Soap has the LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD Because it is THE BEST IN THE WORLD And also because

Those who use it Find it will do what no other Soap can do.

For Laundry and Household, it is a positive comfort

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA:

BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING,

VICTORIA B.C.

Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of B.C.

Exhibition

And Grand

Celebration

At New Westminster,

ON

Tuesday, Wednesday Thursday Friday, September, 26, 27, 28, 29, 1893.

$15,000 Prizes

This exhibition Celebration is the Largest in the Dominion west of Toronto, and the Liberality of the Premium List and Prizes is unequalled in Western Canada.

First Annual Meet, Division No. 11 Canadian Wheelmen's Association

To decide Provincial Championship. The most important cycling event ever held in the Province.

Acquatic Sports and Canoe Races

Which will include Indian Races in War Canoes.

Entirely new feature of a

Log Chopping Contest

In which a large number of the best Axemen in the Province will take part. This competition is open to all comers, and handsome gold medals will be awarded the winners.

Horse Races.

Championship Lacrosse Match

Victoria vs. Westminster. Also Junior Lacrosse Tournament for Championship trophy.

Rugby and Association Football Matches, Sailors' Sports, Field Sports, Rifle Matches, Grand Ball and Promenade Concerts.

The Westminster City Band and other Bands will be present and dispense music throughout the Exhibition Celebration.

EXCURSION RATES have been secured over all Railway and Steamboat Lines for visitors and for freight rates on exhibits.

A. B. MACKENZIE, Corresponding Secretary.
T. J. TRAPP, President R. A. & I. Society.
D. S. CURTIS, Mayor, Chairman Celebration Committee.

EVERY Family Student School Library S-H-O-U-L-D Own a Dictionary.

Care should be taken to GET THE BEST.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE INTERNATIONAL, NEW FROM COVER TO COVER, IS THE ONE TO BUY.

SUCCESSOR OF THE UNABRIDGED. Ten years spent in revising, 100 editors employed, over $300,000 expended.

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Do not buy reprints of obsolete editions.

Send for free pamphlet containing specimen pages and full particulars.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Company

NOTICE.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 4th day of October next, at 11 a.m.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.

Dated at Victoria, 29th August, 1893.
a29-td

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a timber cutting license of Valdez Island, to cut and carry away timber from the following described land commencing at a post in Deep Water Bay and running southeast 60 chains more or less; thence northeast 60 chains, thence northwest 60 chains; thence southwest 60 chains to place of commencement.

THOMAS PETCH

August 11th, 1893. 81-1m

In the Matter of the Estate of Disher & Campbell, of 81 Douglas Street, Victoria, Grocers.

Take notice that the trustees of this estate have granted and assigned all the estate and effects of the above named Disher & Campbell to Daniel Campbell and he is authorised to collect all book debts due and owing to the late firm of Disher & Campbell.

And further take notice that all persons having claims against the said estate must forward and deliver full particulars of claim duly verified to the trustees, Charles Fox Todd and Joseph Clearihue of Victoria on or before the 1st day of December, 1893. After the 1st day of December, 1893, the trustees will proceed to distribute the assets of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated 11th September, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS, Solicitor for the Trustees, Victoria.

s11-1m

Unlike the Dutch Process No Alkalies —or— Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has more than three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, costing less than one cent a cup. It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Real Estate.

1 House, full sized lot, (wood), close to tram; only $900; cash $100; balance per may terms at 8 per cent.; cheap.
1 House and Lot, Craigflower Road, only $750; cash $100; balance at 8 per cent., easy terms.
Acre Blocks, $2 0; 1 acre Blocks at $600; easy terms.
50 acres of good Land, 9 miles from city, railway crosses it; very cheap, $20 per acre.
100 acres of good land; 9 miles from city; very cheap, $20 per acre.
100 acres, improved; 12 heifers, 5 pigs, 4 doz. chickens, 1 horse, 1 cottage, woodshed, stable, chicken house, etc.; $6000 good terms.
20 acres, Cobble Hill, fine improved farm, $4,000.
200 acres, Cobble Hill, improved; $3,000, very easy terms.
63 acres, Cadboro Bay, 4 miles from P. O., under cultivation, with improvements costing $7,000; land $300 per acre; improvements $4,000; good terms.
Karlo lots, $2 and position, cheap.
Several good Houses to Rent.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street Opposite Railway Station

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government street Victoria.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act to incorporate a company to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line of railway from some point on the gulf of Georgia, in Delta Municipality, thence by the most feasible route to the city of New Westminster, with power to construct a branch line extending from some point in Delta Municipality in an easterly direction through the municipalities of Surrey, Langley and Matsqui to a point at or near Abbotsford.

Dated the 26th day of August, 1893.

BODWELL & IRVING, Solicitors for the Applicants.

a29-tf

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

—:— FOR FAMILY USE, —:—

IS THE BEST.

Ask your Grocer for it. Have no Other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

"Land Registry Act."

Lot No. 1247 and Subdivision No. 15 of Lot No. 1257, Victoria City.

A certificate of indefeasible title to the above property will be issued to Joseph Dwyer on the 30th day of October, 1893, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing, by some person claiming an estate or interest in said property, or some part thereof.

C. C. LESGATT, Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, July 29, 1893. jy31-3m

Aluminum Alloy Composite

HAS GIVEN ENTIRE SATISFACTION TO

Iron, Steel and Brass Founders

2 1-2 per cent. added to mixtures of cheap, low-grade metals gives 20 per cent. increased strength, makes hard metal soft, sound, and non crystalizing, prevents blowholes and sponginess.

Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

Price, $5 per 100-pound box, $25 per barrel of 700 pounds, or $80 per ton.

Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

The Hatfield Furnace and Refining Co., Newport, Ky.

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JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets.

VICTORIA, B. C

JUST OUT!

HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

THE BIG BOTTLE

PAIN-KILLER

DOUBLE THE QUANTITY OF OLD SIZE.

Old Popular 25c. Price.

Why We Feel Tired.

The feeling of tiredness is Nature's method of indicating that we have done enough work and need rest. If we persist in working it is by an exercise of conscious effort—by will power—and excessive fatigue is induced. The impure blood affects the nervous system, and after a while it will affect it injuriously, causing headache and sleeplessness and other symptoms of extreme fatigue. Therefore we see over-work really acts as a poison. If when the muscles become tired rest is taken, the waste products are gradually got rid of by the lungs, kidneys and skin.

All living things require rest—plants as well as animals; and during rest two processes go on. There is a formation of new plastic material, as it may be called, by means of which work is to be done, and there is an excretion of the worked-out matter, which hinders the full activity of the body. I may mention another danger of over-fatigue. The minute organisms which cause many diseases, as scarlet fever and other fevers, always seize most readily on a body exhausted by over work. Various explanations of this fact can be given, but it is enough to say here that exhaustion greatly lessens the resisting power of the body to disease.

We are now in a position to understand more clearly the various tired feelings which do not result from actual useful exercise of the various organs, but from disorder or disease. They depend either upon an excess of waste products in the blood, or upon an insufficient supply of store material which supplies the energy for doing work. If any one feels tired early in the day the feeling may be due to a variety of causes. He may not have slept well.

We never rest so completely as when we are asleep. It is obvious that the muscles of the limbs are almost completely at rest. The heart, lungs, brain, and other organs, have their activity greatly lessened, so that there is opportunity for them to build up the material by which a day's work is done, and at the same time (as there is only a small production of waste products) time is given for the removal of the products of activity. But if sleep is absent broken or disturbed, these healthy processes are only incompletely performed, so the new day is begun with the balance against us, and speedy fatigue results. Again, the healthy nutritive processes may be disturbed, and the waste products which fatigue the muscles and the brain may be formed, not as the result of bodily activity but of a disordered state of some organ.

Indigestion is the most frequent cause of lassitude and chronic weariness. The food may be insufficient or improper. The body cannot possibly do its work without an adequate supply of nutritious and suitable food. If the food is deficient so also will the work done be deficient, and the body will soon become exhausted.

Every one knows how important it is to begin the day with a good breakfast. No work is so exhausting as that done before breakfast. Serious work of any kind should never be attempted before the first meal is taken.

Ail Men

Young, old or middle aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpation of the heart, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headaches, pimples on the face and body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eyelids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dulness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes, surrounded with leaden circles, oily looking skin, etc., are all the symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension, every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance, may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on diseases peculiar to man, send 10c in stamps sealed. Address M. V. Lobon, 24 Macdonnell ave., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by return post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

GALVANISM AND BLOOD.

The Result of Experiments by Eminent Physicians.

Two New York physicians Drs. J. Mount Bleyer and M. Milton Weill—have been studying for more than a year the alternative action of the galvanic current on the blood. The result of their experiments were submitted to the third annual session of the American Electro-Therapeutical Association in Chicago on Monday. Before leaving the city Dr. Bleyer told me the nature and results of his experiments.

"Oxygen is held in solution by the plasma or liquid portion of the blood," he said, "and is also one of the constituent elements of the corpuscles. The galvanic current first acts upon the dissolved oxygen, causing it to undergo a change from oxygen into a more vital and chemically active gas, which is ozone. It then acts on the oxygen in the haemoglobin, causing it to go over to the other elements for which it has affinity.

"Physiologists agree that in the large arteries the haemoglobin is ready to transfer its oxygen to the tissues as soon as the oxygen of the plasma has been exhausted and the pressure has been reduced so as to permit the giving up of the gas. This occurs in the capillaries, where the tension of the oxygen is almost nil.

"The tissue elements steadily take up the gas from the lymph surrounding them, and the plasma gives up oxygen through the walls of the capillaries until the tension fails. A portion of the oxygen of the haemoglobin is dissolved in the plasma, taking the place of that which it has given up and which has passed into the lymph on the other side of the capillary wall.

"This interchange goes on until the pressure of the gas in the lymph and in the plasma is re-equalized, by which time the venous system of capillaries has been reached. In all probability the galvanic current facilitates this transfer. It furnishes on the oxidation of those constructive elements which the tissues require for their revivification.

"A well fed rabbit, in fine spirit, was the subject of investigation. Sixty grammes of blood were taken from its carotid arteries and defibrinated in a sterilized glass receiver with sterilized glass rods. The plasma, or flesh serum, was diluted with distilled water in the proportion of one to four. The operation lasted nine minutes. With the iodide of starch an immediate reaction was observed in the open air and then under a bell glass. The guiac tincture test also responded quickly to the reaction of the ozone.

"A sharply defined blue ring appeared around each drop of blood. Under a bell glass there was a similar reaction which did not reach the maximum of intensity until the end of half an hour, when all the ozone had probably been taken up. The fibrinous clot gave a more marked reaction than the serum, showing that the corpuscles contain more ozone than the plasma.

"About forty grammes of the fibrinated blood was then subjected to electrification for five minutes by the passing through it of a galvanic current of ten volts and fifteen amperes. The resistance of the fluid was five thousand ohms. Gradually it receded to three mil amperes

"The electrodes used were strips of platinum an inch long and three-eights wide. The usual tests showed an unmistakable increase of ozone. The reaction was much more rapid than in the case of the unelectrified blood. Dr. Dittrich and my colleague estimated the ozone as having increased two and one-half times. The clot deposited around the electrodes at the positive pole gave a more animated reaction, the ring of the blue almost approaching indigo, showing a most marked increase over the former reaction.

"As an isolated experiment this test of the blood outside of the body would not be particularly significant. But considered in conjunction with subsequent experiments on an electrified animal it forms an important link in the chain of evidence that it is animal electricity which polarizes the atoms of oxygen in the circulating blood.

"This and other experiments showed that ozone is generated in the body. This, we contend, is due to the polarization of the atoms of oxygen. The question is, how is that phenomenon brought about?

"Assuming that it is caused by electricity, it is easy enough to understand how the polarization is effected when the galvanic current is used. But what causes it in the normal blood? We answer that it is animal electricity. We believe that just as the galvanic current decomposes salts and coagulates albumen in the vessels of our laboratories, so it affects the tissues and fluids of the living organism. Indeed, we hold that electricity not only influences the nutritive operations, but that it directs them. Time and again we have observed that under electrification animals throw off an increased amount of urea and carbonic acid. And what is the significance of this increase of waste? It means increased chemical action, increased metamorphosis and increased heat.

"Unfortunately we have not been able to isolate the poles of animal electricity. Hence our tests on animals similarly injected gives such indistinct reactions that we hesitate to announce them as positive results. But our observations point to the inference that animal electricity is the prime factor in all the processes of change in the living body, and that without its stimulus of polarization tissue metamorphosis cannot go on. Hence we surmise that oxygen in the blood, stimulated, by the polarizing power of animal electricity, enters into combination with the haemoglobin of the corpuscles in such a way as to cause a partial transformation into ozone. And we think we are entitled to hold the opinion that the galvanic current increases the action.

"There seems to be some doubt as to the possibility of introducing ozone in its pristine integrity into the system, judging from the voluminous literature upon the subject that has within the last year or two been published, and our experiments lead us to prefer its agency when ushered into existence in the field that nature seems to have designed."

Hornets Kill a Dog.

A dispatch from Los Gatos says that an unusual occurrence, in which a valuable canine lost its life, happened Tuesday afternoon on A. B. Buehlmann's mountain ranch, about a mile below Long Bridge. Mr. Buehlman went out hunting for small game among the thick growth of timber which covers the mountain side and extends on his land, taking with him his thoroughbred retriever, valued at over $100. When in the thickest portion of the forest the dog caught sight of a hare and sprang after it into a tangled growth of vines and creepers near the base of a huge rotting oak. Instantaneously there proceeded from the dog howls of pain, as thousands of yellowjackets rose in a cloud from the base of the tree and settled down on it. Mr. Buehlmann snatched a long tree branch and jumped to the dog's assistance; the hornets made for him with a swiftness not calculated to make Mr. Buehlmann to tarry. The rancher started for home in a hurry, and upon returning to the spot an hour later was just in time to see the hunting dog's last gasp. The poor brute had been literally stung to death.—San Jose Mercury.

Father and Baby.

A Montreal lady, writing to the Wells & Richardson Co., says: "You have two preparations which commend themselves to the public of Canada; I refer to Paine's Celery Compound and Lactated Food. The former saved my husband and the latter saved my baby of six months. My husband had suffered from dyspepsia and nervousness for three years, and spent large sums of money with physicians and their medicines without getting cured. A few months ago he commenced to use Paine's Celery Compound; to-day he is perfectly cured. This summer my baby was almost dying from summer complaint. I heard of Lactated Food and used it with wonderful success. My dear baby has perfectly recovered and is in splendid condition. I strongly and heartily endorse both the Paine's Celery Compound and Lactated Food."

He Was Heir to an Earldom.

The grandson and only heir of the Earl of Perth and Montfort, Lord Drummond and Montefex, Viscount Melfort and Forth, Dukt of Melfort, Comte de Lussan and Baron de Velrose, died a few years ago while in the employ of the World as a porter. Owing to his death these ancient Scotish and French peerages will become extinct by the demise of his grandfather, who is now in his 89th year.

The Earl of Perth was twice married, and by his first union he had two sons, one of whom died in infancy, while the second grew up to be one of the handsomest men of his day. He assumed one of his father's minor titles, namely, that of Viscount Forth, under which he served as lieutenant and captain in the Forty-second Highlanders, better known as "the Black Watch." For a long time Lord Forth disappeared from view, and the next thing heard of him was his marriage to Mary, the eldest daughter of Hon. Adolphus Capell, niece of the old Earl of Essex, who died the other day at an advanced age.

Five months after her marriage the Viscountess Forth gave birth to a son, whom her father-in-law, old lord Perth, invariably insisted was the offspring of one Blakely. He never took the trouble to put these claims on legal record, and consequently the child grew up to manhood under the name of Lord Drummond.

He was brought up by his grandmother, the Hon. Mrs. Capell, at Whitfield, in County Kent. His grandfather, Lord Perth, caused Lord Drummond to be informed through his lawyer that he would receive an allowance on condition that he either entered Woolwich with a view of getting in the army or that he joined the navy. All ideas of discipline were distasteful to the youth, who had formed an attachment for one of his grandmother's housemaids, a woman some six years his senior. Finding that his relatives were about to place him by force at Woolwich, young Lord Drummond took flight with the maid in question and came to this country in 1871, travelling in the steerage and landing at Castle Garden.

Finding himself penniless on his arrival here he at once set to work to find employment, and his first experience was as porter in the commission house of F. Losse on Pearl street. While thus engaged he received a letter from his grandfather, offering to forgive him and reinstate him in his proper station if he would repudiate the woman and return home. To this the young man replied that unless the family would recognize his wife he would accept no reconciliation.

The failure of Losse shortly afterwards deprived him of his scanty support, and he removed to the little hamlet of Brookhaven, on the south shore of Long Island, and, setting up his household goods in a seashore cabin, went in with the rest of his neighbors for fishing and duck-shooting. His boyish tastes and experiences stood him in good stead there, and he soon became a welcome and relatively prosperous member of the hardy community. The life was full of hardship and peril, and oftentimes the young fisherman came near losing his life in the surf.

In 1877 Lord Drummond, following the example of the late Earl of Aberdeen, and of the real Sir Roger Tichborne, shipped before the mast and served for a time on a merchant vessel as sailor. On his return to New York he obtained employment in the packing department of the wholesale clothing house of Carhart, Whatford & Co., with whom he spent six years. His employers expressed their willingness to advance him to a more desirable position as soon as he could fit himself to fill it. His early abandonment of study and consequent ignorance, which was of such a character that he could scarcely write his name, prevented this, and he was forced to remain working in the cellar of the firm until 1884.

After some months of privation he secured a post as night gateman on the Third avenue elevated road, and at one time presided at the ticket box at south Ferry. Subsequently he secured a position in the employment of the World as porter, which duty consisted in carrying the heavy bundles of papers from the mail rooms to the delivery wagons. While thus employed he was taken sick and had to be sent to St. Luke's hospital, where he died from exposure and from his drinking habits.—New York World.

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A Canine Fire Extinguisher.

The Newcastle Journal of Monday reports a pathetic story of a dog, given in evidence before the Gateshead magistrates. A man over 80, charged with keeping a dog without a license, did not appear, but the chief constable informed the bench "that the old man had been at the court in a terrible state of distress," and that he lived with his wife in a condition of abject poverty. On inquiries being made it appeared that the dog must be destroyed if the summons was pressed, as the old couple had no money to pay for a license, but that the wife had begged for the dog's life, because it had more than once saved her from being burned to death. She had fallen into the fire in a fit, and the dog had seized her, dragged her from the flames, and burying his nose in her lighted clothes had extinguished the fire. To prove the truth of the woman's statements the chief constable got some old newspapers and set fire to them, this being done in the presence ofo ther constables. On each occasion the newspaper was lighted in the middle of the floor. The dog rushed at it and extinguished the flame. The magistrate, of course, subscribed to pay for what the local reporter, with pardonable effusiveness, calls the "noble creature's license." It is a pity that the dog's breed, or at least size and look, are not mentioned.—London Spectator.

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NOTICE.

The North and South Saanich Agricultural Society's Annual Exhibition has been postponed until the 19th and 20th of October, in order to secure a better display of exhibits.

Horse Racing on the second day of the Show. Refreshments will be provided. A Ball will be held on the evening of the 20th.

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THE TIMES,
Victoria, B. C.

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ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER, ARCHITECT, Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

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SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, jal3 Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy13 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & CADRA LODGE No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy13 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH Chapter, No. 120, R.R.R. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E. ov19

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1, Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PEMBERTON, C. of H. & S. oct3

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Arkansas, Sept. 28.—White Caps are terrorizing the farmers of southwestern Arkansas. What is supposed to be the same gang that threatened to burn all the gins in Missouri and North Louisiana, where farmers persisted in ginning and selling cotton, is now in this state, and it is said that many threatening letters have been posted in Union, Miller and Lafayette counties. They warn all farmers not to gin and sell their cotton at the present price, or their machinery will be destroyed. The farmers are preparing for any emergency.

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The Daily Times.

THE LIBERAL LEADER.

Hon. Wilfrid Laurier has completed his tour of Ontario, in which province he addressed a large number of meetings. There is abundance of independent testimony to show that Mr. Laurier's tour has been a success in every respect. His personality is sure to gain him respect and esteem wherever he goes, and although he already stood well with the people of Ontario, it is safe to say that his late visit to the province has made him many new friends and strengthened the affection of the old ones. But apart from the personal popularity which Mr. Laurier is gaining every day, it is quite evident that the political message he had to deliver was well received by the Ontario people at large. There is a general feeling among them that protection has had its day and that it will not profit the country to continue the experiment longer. With this belief rapidly gaining ground, it is not strange that the Liberal leader's declarations in favor of genuine tariff reform should be well received in Ontario, as in other parts of the country. So good a judge of the situation as Dalton McCarthy estimates that only four per cent. of the whole population is benefited by the protective policy. What wonder, then, that the other 96 per cent. begin to think it is time for a change? That feeling, after all, is the main cause of the hearty welcome extended everywhere to the Liberal leader, and Sir John Thompson will be pretty sure to find out before his tour is concluded that none but the "old guard" are ready to hail with acclaim his avowed purpose to stand by the worn-out idea of protection.

It is announced in connection with the close of Mr. Laurier's Ontario tour that he intends to pay a visit to this province and address a number of meetings here. It is needless to say that he will be heartily welcomed and that he will find himself in close sympathy with the people. The majority of British Columbians are Liberal at heart and only need a free opportunity to make their true sentiments known. Assuredly the people of this province have no real incentive to range themselves on the side of "protection," for they are among the 96 per cent. who under Mr. McCarthy's classification are made to contribute to the profits of the other four per cent. They have every reason to wish that the trade barriers may be thrown down. For this reason they will welcome the message which Mr. Laurier comes to deliver, and because of his personal qualities they will welcome the man himself.

MR. GLADSTONE'S POSITION.

Mr. Gladstone has told the people of Great Britain, by the speech delivered yesterday at Edinburgh, what his government's intentions are in regard to the lords and the home rule bill. His speech was in close accord with the one delivered by Home Secretary Asquith at Althorpe Park some days before the action of the house of lords was taken, but with the certain knowledge of what that action was to be. The observations of the two ministers show that the government had not waited on the formal decision of the "upper house" with regard to the bill to come to a determination as to their own future course. The Liberals refuse—and rightly—to concede to the peers the privilege of bringing about a dissolution and forcing an appeal to the people just when it suits them. The lords have no such prerogative; to yield to their arrogant pretensions on this point would mean, as Mr. Gladstone said, an overturning of the constitution, and if the lords insist on claiming such an extension of their powers they will be apt to receive a disagreeable disciplining at the hands of the people. No reasonable person can find fault with the government's refusal to accept the lords' mandate in the place of the mandate which it received from the electorate. The two are in direct conflict, and the responsible ministers are bound to obey the voice of the people. As to the issue, there can be little doubt that Mr. Gladstone's confidence is well founded. In every instance where the aristocratic branch of the legislature has objected to the execution of popular reforms it has in the end either sullenly surrendered or been ignominiously put to flight. No man could better than Mr. Gladstone have cited the array of historical precedents which clearly points to the outcome of the present conflict. Home rule will win the day, even if it has to march to victory over the political bones of the house of lords.

Alexander Shaw, Q. C., who was member for South Bruce in the house of commons from 1878 till 1882, and was one of the most faithful supporters fo the Conservative government, has now announced that he can no longer follow Sir John Thompson. Undoubtedly a good many Conservatives have come to the same decision as Mr. Shaw, though they do not openly announce the fact. Sir John the Third will find that he has not been able to keep together all the following of Sir John the First when the time for his first general election comes.

Sir John Thompson will have anything but an easy time of it in the Ontario stumping tour which he has just commenced. The Mail is of opinion that he "is about to undertake the difficult task of saying the same thing in fifteen or sixteen different ways in fifteen or sixteen different places. This is one of the feats of statesmanship which many attempt but few accomplish." The Tory Hamilton Spectator says much the same thing when it observes: "It is not to be expected that the premier can constantly say new things. The satisfactory thing is that he says the old things in a perfectly satisfactory way. He demonstrates that the Dominion is more prosperous than any other country, and his demonstration is perfect." By the time Sir John has got through his "demonstration" in fifteen different places he may himself come to realize its failure.

The Manitoba school case is likely to come first at the sitting of the supreme court at Ottawa next week. The printed case makes a somewhat imposing volume of 154 pages. It bears the title: "In the matter of certain statutes of the province of Manitoba, relating to education—referred by the Governor-General in council to the supreme court of Canada for hearing and consideration." The printed case embraces the order-in-council for reference to the court and all the various orders-in-council referring thereto; the memorials received by the government on the subject, setting forth the appeals, letters to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba and the list of statutes of Manitoba referring to education. All the affiravits in the case of Barrett vs. Winnipeg are included, together with the judgments rendered in the Manitoba court, in the supreme court of Canada and by the judicial committee of the privy council, as well as the affidavits and judgments in the case of Logan vs. the city of Winipeg.

There has been some queer juggling in connection with the entrance of European immigrants into the United States through Canada. The Washington government has insisted on these being inspected either at the United States border or at the points to which Canadian steamboats bring them. Of course it is more convenient for the railway companies to have the inspection made at the place of landing, since otherwise they run the risk of conveying the immigrants a long distance only to have them left on their hands. To this end an arrangement was made between Mr. Stump, the United States Superintendent of Immigration, and subordinate Dominion officials that United States officials should be allowed to make the inspection when the immigrants landed, but the Canadian government repudiated the agreement, though it is now said to have been drawn up by Sir John Thompson himself. Thereupon the United States authorities threatened to exercise their power to forbid the entrance of immigrants by way of Canada and require that they should be allowed to enter the country only at ocean ports. This would have cut off some business from the Canadian carriers, and in consequence of their pressure the Dominion government has "come down," thus adding another surrender to their record. The government has not formally yielded to the commands of Uncle Sam, but it has given the railway and steamship companies to understand that it will not interfere with the new arrangement whereby United States inspecting officers will be stationed at Canadian ports.

Great Bargains in Boys' Clothing At Russell & McDonald's.

Music in an Emergency.

When Josquin de Pres, chapelmaster to Louis XII. of France, wanted his earnings increased he did not straightway compose a gigantic symphony, a triology, or even a sickly sentimental ballard with an unctuous refrain—the latter a sure means to a good royalty—but he took the liberty of refreshing his master's memory with a finished but unambitious motet.

Josquin was an ecclesiastic as well as a musician, and his excellent prince had long promised him a benefice. This pledge, however, was forgotten, and Josquin, inconvenienced by the shortness of the king's memory, ventured quibbly to remind him of his word. Being under command to compose a motet for the royal chapel, he selected part of the 119th psalm for his subject: "Oh! think upon thy servant as concerning thy word!"—which words he set so exquisitely and plaintively that his master took the hint and bestowed upon him the preferment.

Josquin had a keen mind. With much felicity he took advantage of the occasion and composed a hymn of gratitude to the words of the same psalm: "O Lord, thou hast dealt graciously with thy servant"—which it is to be hoped His Majesty appreciated. An inappreciative wag would say that Josquin might more appropriately have selected the passage, "O Lord, thou hast searched me out and known me!"—The Gentleman's Magazine.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES

The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

F. S. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, has issued a circular calling for the convention to organize on Oct. 4th.

The probate of the will of the late Judge Patterson of the supreme court has been granted. The estate was sworn at $30,000.

Clarence R. Barry, formerly Canadian Pacific railway ticket agent at Halifax, has been committed to the supreme court for trial on the charge of embezzling the sum of $1,500 from the company.

Robert H. McGreevy is still in jail, he not having secured bondsmen to guarantee that he will attend the assizes on on Nov. 14th as a witness in the Connolly-McGreevy conspiracy case.

Prof. H. L. Calendar, of Cambridge, Eng., has been appointed to the new chair of physics in McGill university, the same having been endowed to the extent of $50,000 by Mr. W. C. McDonald, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer.

The minister of agriculture has decided not to recommend at present the appointment of a professor of agriculture in the college at Guelph to succeed Prof. Shaw. Wm. Renne, of Swansea, has been appointed superintendent of the farm.

The experiments in opening and closing the lock gates of the Beauharnois canal by electricity proved very successful, and it has been decided by the department to utilize this motive power not only on the Soo canal, but also on the Soulanges canal.

It is rumored that a new coal company is about to make its advent in Toronto, which will burst the coal combine which has for some time been in force. The new company is said to control a Pennsylvania mine and will make a reduction all round of 75 cents per ton.

The marine department has been notified by the lighthouse keeper at Cape Race of the total loss of the Quebec schooner Oscar Wend at Swamp Cove, Trepassey Bay, Newfoundland. The schooner was en route from Quebec to Ireland with a cargo of deals. Fortunately there was no casualty.

Rev. George T. Sutherland, of St. Sylvester's, Lothiniere, Que., has a breach of promise suit on hand, at the instance of John McKee, a blacksmith, of the same place, who brings suit on behalf of his minor daughter. The usual number of love letters and other bits of tender sentiment are said to form a part of the plaintiff's case.

The Globe says that the charges preferred by A. F. Campbell, M. P. P., in the legislature last session against J. B. White, license inspector for Manitoulin, have been investigated by J. K. Stewart, provincial inspector. The evidence has failed in every particular and White has been entirely exonerated from the allegations made by Campbell.

Mrs. Jane Livingstone Hawthorne has been given leave to obtain "samples of the air" in the St. Clair tunnel for the purpose of proving that the air of the tunnel is composed of life-destroying elements. The samples will be used in a suit against the Grand Trunk for $25,000 for the loss of her husband in the tunnel in January, 1892.

Mrs. E. Walker, the matronly lady who presides over the Grand opera house candy store, Younge street, Toronto, has received word that an estate in Ireland, valued at a million dollars, had been left her by a relative, who was a wealthy distiller in Enniskillen, Ireland, who recently died. The information came to Mrs. Walker from British Columbia, where the executors had been advertising for the heirs. The lucky lady will shortly leave for Ireland to look after her newly-found estate.

The Purcell will case, which is to come before the supreme court at Ottawa next week, is a very interesting one, involving a nice point. The case now stands as follows: The late Mr. Purcell of Cornwall made a will some years before his death. Two years ago he made another will, but before his death he made a codicil to the first will, making some slight alterations. The question is: Does that codicil revive the first will and cancel the second, or is the second still valid? The courts below upheld the validity of the first will. The second will devised several large sums to Catholic institutions, hence Archbishop Cleary is plaintiff in one of the appeals.

Mr. Alex. Shaw, Q. C., of Walkerton, Ont., who in 1878 defeated the Hon. Edward Blake in a contest for the seat for South Bruce in the House of Commons, a seat which had been considered safe for the Reform party, and who, after the redistribution of seats in 1882 was defeated by about 75 votes by the Hon. R. M. Wells, who in turn was defeated by Mr. Henry Cargill by over 300 in 1887, created a sensation at a meeting of prominent Conservatives in Walkerton the other evening by announcing that he could no longer support the present Conservative government. He would not follow a leader who would not apply the lash. A few months ago Judge Kingsmill resigned the senior judgeship of the county of Bruce, and it was generally believed that Mr. Shaw would receive the appointment. To the surprise of the latter's friends, however, the senior judgeship was filled by the promotion of Judge Barrett, B. Klein, Q. C., being appointed to the junior office. It is asserted that Mr. Shaw had not the support of Mr. Cargill, M. P., East Bruce, of Mr. A. McNeill, M. P., North Bruce. It should be stated that for some years Mr. Shaw has been in favor of more extended trade relations for Canada, and in this was not in accord with the advocates of a policy of high protection.

Great Bargains in Shoes At Russell & McDonald's.

The Premier and the Organ.

It is perhaps a little mean to continually harass the poor organs, who are at their wits' ends just now by reason of the shallows and miseries into which their servitude to unworthy masters has brought them. But, like the temperance lecturer, we believe the "horrible example" has its uses, and therefore cannot refrain from pointing a moral occasionally and adorning a tale with the follies, lapses and tribulations of the "wretched" organs. It is the chief organ, the Colonist, that we propose to notice briefly to-day. That venerable propagandist and organ of the most intense and corrupt sectionalism says, in a recent issue that "the News-Advertiser does not attempt to defend the sectionalism which it is doing its best to foster and disseminate," and goes on to say that "its (the News-Advertiser's) editorial leaves the fair field of argument to state what is utterly false about the proprietorship of the Colonist." He says broadly that it is chiefly owned by Mr. Davie, and then states what he believes to be the consequences of such ownership."

We have no intention of interfering in any controversy of that sort that there may be between the Colonist and the News-Advertiser, because we are not in a position to settle the point. The most we could say is that the circumstantial evidence and the popular belief all point strongly that way; but then innocent people have occasionally been hanged on such grounds. At any rate, it is of a good deal more importance for the public to know that the Colonist has conducted itself from a certain date in a way that could not have been improved upon if it had been for that time exclusively owned by Mr. Davie, than to have documentary evidence proving that whole or partial ownership by the premier was a fact.

What makes the Colonist's record in this respect all the more significant is the fact that, a short time prior to the certain date referred to—the time of Mr. Davie's accession to the premiership—the now chief organ of the Davie administration made a very independent and altogether creditable effort, according to the evidence submitted, to read Mr. Davie out of the government, as unfit for the position of attorney-general; and, also, when the question of choosing a successor to the late Mr. Robson was forced upon the government, early in the summer of last year, the Colonist pleaded earnestly that Mr. Pooley should take the position, but was forced, evidently with the utmost reluctance, to knuckle down to Mr. Davie. About the same time Mr. Davie ceased publishing his own personal organ, the Victoria Daily News—which was started, evidently, to whip the Colonist into line—and, it was said at the time, transferred his interest to the Colonist. At any rate, the paper has been as docile and obedient since as could be wished.

In the light of the indisputable facts stated above, people may come to the conclusion that the News-Advertiser was not far off; but hear the Colonist still further in indignant denial of the impeachment: "We take this opportunity of telling him (the News-Advertiser editor) and the public that the Colonist is to-day, politically and in every other respect, as independent as ever it was." That would not be saying much, if we except that gleam of independence, some twenty months ago, so quickly and completely quenched, when the now slavish supporter of Mr. Davie as premier honestly and fearlessly spoke its mind of Mr. Davie as attorney-general in such language as the following: "A few more such cases as this, and the administration of criminal justice in the province will become a mockery." The question that will naturally occur to the inquiring mind, before being quite satisfied of the Colonist's independence at the present time, is: Has Mr. Davie reformed in the meantime? Is he a better premier and attorney-general than he was simply as attorney-general? Has the Ethiopian changed his skin? Or—but the suggestion is too harrowing—has the Colonist's point of view been completely changed, so that in all matters relating to Mr. Davie now white is black and black white?

We will just make one more quotation from the Colonist in this matter, more as a syntactical curiosity than anything else. Says the Colonist of itself: "It supports the present government because those who control it—and they are not politicians in the ordinary sense of the term—believe that the men in power have both the will and the ability to manage the affairs of the province in the best interests of the inhabitants, and that the policy they are pursuing is on the whole well calculated to promote its prosperity." A variety of most interesting interpretations might be put upon this sentence. If it was intended as a puzzle, and is not simply a case of incoherency induced by a very embarrassing subject, we congratulate the Colonist.—Columbian.

A Golden Opportunity.

Russell & McDonald's great annual drawing affords intending purchasers of dry goods, boots and shoes, or clothing a golden opportunity to save money on their purchases and to win a considerable sum of money as a reward for their shrewdness and economy in purchasing their supplies at such a truly wonderful bargain store.

Perished in the Flames.

Durango, Mexico, Sept. 28.—Disastrous forest fires attended by heavy loss of life have been raging in the Sierra Madre, 15 miles southwest of here, for several days. Thousands of acres of timber and grass have been destroyed, and several small villages swept away. Many families are reported missing, and they are believed to have been cut off and perished in the flames.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SEAL TEETH

Mounted for Brooches, Ear-Rings, Watch Charms, Cuff Links, Breast Pins, Etc., Etc., by PENNOCK & LOWE, The Jewellers, 83 Government St., Next to Spencer's.

OUR

Beef, Iron and Wine

Is an excellent tonic for strengthening the system.

Price $1 a Bottle.

COCHRANE & MUNN

Prescription Druggists, Cor. Yates & Douglas Sts

Great Bargains in Dress Serge
At Russell & McDonald's.

Madame Laird.

Having resigned her position at the Conservatory of Music, has opened a studio for instruction in vocal music at her residence, 161 Vancouver, street, corner of Pandora.

Albion House Great Sale.

The store will be closed on Friday and Saturday next and open again on Monday, Oct. 2nd. The lowest and final cut will be made. The store is rented and all must go by the 15th. Goods will be sold so low that stealing would be superfluous. Come early; some very recherche novelties yet unsold—and will be sold for next to nothing.

Merchants' Exchange.

The list for charter members of the Merchants Exchange Club is still open and those wishing to join should make immediate application to T. L. Elworthy, secretary. The list has not been circulated since last Friday, at which time there were 150 charter members. A number of names have been added since. At four o'clock to-morrow the members will meet to elect officers. Every member is requested to attend.

For the Sailors' Rest.

A concert was held in the lecture room of the Metropolitan Methodist church last evening in aid of the Sailors' Rest, Esquimalt. There was a large attendance. The programme follows: Readings, "The Revenge" (Tennyson), and "King John and the Abbott of Canterbury,"—Rev. W. P. George. Song, "The Guiding Light" (Bingham)—W. Edgar Buck. Reading, "The Northern Farmer" (Tennyson); recitation, "Horatius" (Macaulay); Rev. W. P. George. Song, "Dorris" (De Koven)—Miss Sharp. Readings, "The Old Woman of Berkeley" (Southey); "The Yarn of the Nancy Bell" (Gilbert); "The Edifice Erected by John"—Rev. W. P. George. Song, "They All Love Jack"—W. Edgar Buck. Reading, "Sand and Sunshine"—Rev. W. P. George. Song, "The Winter Lullaby" (De Koven)—Miss O'Neil. Reading, "Curing a Cold" (Mark Twain)—Rev. W. P. George. Song, "Golden Hours"—J. G. Brown. Recitation, "The Last Hymns" (Farningham)—Rev. W. P. George.

Corrig College Cadets.

A stirring scene was presented to the gaze of several hundred park strollers on Tuesday afternoon when the Corrig College cadets "fell in" at the drill ground opposite the college and received their first instruction in the noble art of military deportment and evolution from Mr. St. Clair, the physical instructor. There were 36 bright, strong, intelligent-looking boys, every one of whom paid earnest attention to the words of command, the consequence being that most gratifying progress was made. The mysteries of "'tion!", "stand at ease", "eyes front", "right dress", "right and left turn" and "right about" "by the right, quick march" and "halt, front," were taught them very quickly and were mastered with astonishing facility. The more intricate movement of "fours" in all its branches came next, and it was a treat to note the precision attained by the rear rank in stepping back like one man at the word of command. The final manoeuvre was quite intricate and took some time to thoroughly understand, but when the gallant little company had at length grasped the idea and went through the movements like grenadiers of the guard, the spectators heartily applauded both the boys and their talented and painstaking instructor. The lads seem to enter into the spirit of the work very heartily, and Mr. St. Clair is confident he will have one of the smartest cadet companies on the coast before very long. He has divided the company into two sections, the seniors and the juniors; the seniors being the bigger boys, the juniors the hopefuls who will in course of time be drafted into the ranks of the grenadier company. The effect of the thorough military training which Mr. St. Clair is eminently able to give the boys will soon make itself apparent, and will prove of inestimable benefit to them all through life. A most valuable addition has thus been made to the already splendid curriculum of Corrig College.

Millinery.

See Partridge's window this season for stylish millinery. The Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, carry the broom. Our prices are what we call hard time prices, down to bedrock.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The directors of Jubilee Hospital will meet this evening.

—The steamer Danube leaves for the north at noon to-morrow.

—Work has been fully resumed upon the new school buildings and the sewers.

—The quarterly meeting of the B. C. board of trade will be held on Friday, October 6.

—Hon. George E. Foster, minister of finance, and Hon. Mr. Angers will be in Victoria towards the end of October.

—The committee of the Orphans' Home will meet in the new building on Saturday for the first time. The building is progressing very well.

—At the meeting of the W. C. T. U. this afternoon a gentleman from the Ensou Institute was to have been present and addressed the ladies.

—Call on Dr. Findley and have your teeth examined. He makes a specialty of fine gold fillings, crown and bridge work. Prices to suit the times. Office,

—The new Japanese drapery crepes and leather paper hangings just opened at Weiler Bros.' are very effective and the prices low for such elegant goods.

—The North Saanich Game Protection Society announces that it will prosecute to the full extent of the law any one found hunting upon property of the members.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian congregation at Cedar Hill will give an "at home" at the home of B. Moor, Cedar Hill road, on Tuesday evening next.

—The Sons of England have received notice from Supreme Grand Secretary Carter in which he says that his visit will be necessarily short and that he will have to leave on Tuesday morning.

—J. Brighton, a smuggler, arrested at Portland last week with a valise of opium, refuses to talk at all and is referred to as the "silent smuggler." He has been committed to jail in default of $1000 cash bail.

—The Okell & Morris fruit preserving ocmpany will have by long odds the greatest pack this year of any year since the factory started. Fruits from California and Oregon are now being used almost exclusively.

—The funeral of the late Mrs. M. F. Bailey took place yesterday afternoon, Rev. R. H. McEwen officiating. The pall-bearers were S. Whitley, T. W. Pierre, W. H. Wheeler, J. R. Giscombe, G. Kenel and L. Greenway.

Mrs. Brigadier Margetts, from Winnipeg, assisted by Capt. Massacar, formerly in charge of Victoria corps, will conduct special meetings in the Salvation Army barracks Saturday, Sunday and Monday, Sept. 29th, 30th and Oct. 1st. All are invited.

—The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, are gratified in being able to add considerably over $200 to their equally handsome contributions in previous years towards the church building fund, as the result of the past season's labors and their recent successful sale of work.

—Loyal Dauntless lodge, No. 177, C. O. F., met on Tuesday evening and elected the following officers: L. Dunbrack, N. G.; A. Lucas, V. G.; W. Thompson, sec.; J. Pierce, treas.; J. McGilvray, warden; T. Crowler, conductor; J. Tagg, lecture master, and T. Cumings, A. Lucas and J. Tagg trustees.

—The steamer City of Kingston will bring an excursion from Seattle on Sunday next. It is given by the company itself and a rate of $1.50 for the round trip has been fixed. It is expected if the weather is good there will be a large attendance, for it is only the second excursion from Seattle to Victoria this year.

—The summons for the grand and petit juries for the special assize of Oct. 5th have been issued and are being served. The grand jurors are: A. W. Moore, D. R. Ker, Chris. Spencer, John Pelletier, F. R. Elworthy, A. J. McLellan, M. Young, Joseph Hutcheson, John Teague, George Walker, J. Earsman, Maxwell Muir, C. A. Holland, J. E. Crane, R. A. Bayne, Jos. Phillips, L. B. Hamlin and Fred Pemberton.

—The Ladies' Aid of the First Presbyterian church gave its first social of the season at the home of Rev. Dr. Campbell, 74 Cook street, last evening. The affair proved a delightful one. During the evening the folowing programme was rendered: Speech, chairman; solo, Mr. Kinnaird; recitation, Miss Lawson; vocal solo, Mrs. Temple; instrumental duet, the Misses Munsie; vocal solo, Miss Grant; vocal solo, Mr. Collister.

—The lady friends of the Victoria Lacrosse Club, and particularly the lady members, are requested to meet at Hall & Lowe's photographic establishment on Friday evening to discuss a reception for the boys on their return from the east. Cards have been sent out to all whose addresses were known, but members who do not receive notification are requested to appear as well.

—The stonecutters of the city held a social entertainment last evening in the Wallace Hall, when a very enjoyable time was spent until 11. The following was the programme: Bro. Anderson, Scotch dancing; Bro. Dang, song; Bro. Kane, speech; Bro. Duhameral, songs; Bro. Hay, recitation. Light refreshments were then served. Bro. Anderson, Scotch dance; Bro. Geo. Watson, songs; Bro. Wilson, recitation; Bro. Wm. McRae, song; Bro. McKay, address; Bro. W. W. Thomas, speech.

—The rain caused a stoppage of work on the government buildings.

—Local yachtsmen have been invited to attend the opening of the Seattle yacht club's new club house.

—Tenders for the several branches of work in connection with the superstructure of the new government buildings have been called for.

—The Kitcolith Indians have commenced to rebuild their houses, which were destroyed by the recent fire. They have received a portion of the lumber given by the northern mills.

—Collector Milne and Captain Gaudin, agent of the marine and fisheries department, have succeeded in dispatching a large number of sealing claims under the allowance to the crews and hunters before them. They devote Monday and Friday afternoons weekly to the sealing claims.

—Several changes are being made in the religious work of the Young Men's Christian association. The hour of the Sunday service has been changed to 4 p. m. and the singing has been improved by securing the addition of Mr. Collister of the First Presbyterian church choir as leader.

—Richard Wilson was brought to the city police cells yesterday afternoon. Wilson was acting in a queer manner. Dr. Duncan examined him to-day and pronounced him just getting over a fit of delirium tremens. He will be kept in the police cells until he properly recovers.

—The steamer Barbara Boscowitz returned this morning from the north, bringing 6,500 cases of salmon and a large number of passengers. The passengers were: J. W. Elsworth, R. Draney and wife, Miss Lawrence, G. Barnard, A. G. Harris, J. Kirby, A. U. Little, H. Snow, R. A. Roscoe, D. Chambers, J. Smith and 51 Chinese and Indians.

A WOUNDED INDIAN.

Found by Constable Mowat Lying on Store Street Last Night.

Constable Mouat found an Indian, covered with blood, lying on the sidewalk at the west side of Store street last night. A klootchman was with him and she was crying. Mouat helped the Indian to his feet and took him into an adjoining store where they tried to stop the flow of blood but without success. Constable Mouat took the wounded man to the police cells where Dr. John Duncan attended to his wounds. The wounded man gave his name as Tom and said that he had been assaulted by James Hayward who lives in a cabin on Store street near where the Indian was found. Constables Cameron and Mouat arrested Hayward in his cabin. Hayward first defied them but afterwards came along quietly. In the police court, the story came out that Hayward had been drinking in Indian shacks and took Tom and Mary, klootchman, along with him to his cabin. When Hayward got to his cabin he ordered Tom out. Tom refused to go without Mary. Hayward then knocked the Siwash down, kicked him when on the ground and left him in a semi-unconscious condition with Mary crying over him. The case was adjourned until Friday morning to obtain the evidence of Dr. Duncan.

Emery Holden was charged with stealing $10 worth of hay, the property of the Saanich Lime Company. Witnesses were produced who testified to seeing him take the hay. Holden pleaded he only borrowed the hay and intended to pay for it. The court believed him a thief and sentenced him to two months hard labor. Holden figured as a witness in a case in the police court not long ago and his evidence the magistrate then told him did not reflect creditably. Holden came to Victoria two years ago. He was once a sergeant in the United States army corps quartered near San Francisco.

CHINESE WIVES.

Was Mrs. Missionary Mackay Poll Taxed at Vancouver?

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—Mr. Parmalee, deputy minister of trade and commerce, does not believe the story reported from Vancouver, that poll tax was charged on the wife of the well known missionary, D. McKay, at that port, on their landing in Canada. Mrs. McKay is a Chinese woman. They were on their way to Woodstock, Ontario, his native place. If such tax was collected, Mr. Parmalee says it was a mistake and the money ought to be refunded. The amended Chinese act of 1887 provides that any woman who is of Chinese origin, and who is married to a man not of Chinese origin, will be held to be of the same nationality as her husband. The act is clear enough on this point.

New Dress Goods

Opened this day at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street, fancy whipcord, beige natte, serges, cashmeres, mourning goods, plain and shot effects, hopsacks in all the new shades, 33c., 40c., 50c., 65c., to $1.50 per yard. J. Partridge, proprietor.

Old Cariboo Still Rich.

E. A. Martin, government assayer and superintendent of the Barkerville reduction works, arrived in the city last evening. The present season has been as good as, if not better than, the average for the placer miners. The Chinamen have had an exceptionally prosperous season. No new strikes have been made, but some good spots have been struck on the old claims. One of the best paying claims is on Nelson creek. It is owned and worked by Chinamen. The expert who came from England with A. B. Whittier to report on the Williams creek property has reported favorably, and work will be commenced immediately. A hydraulic elevator, pipe lines and drains will be constructed. The Slough creek company is waiting for the machinery, which is expected within a few weeks. The superintendent who is to replace the late superintendent, McGee, will arrive at the same time. Mr. Martin thinks that H. Abbott and his company got a good thing when they purchased the Chinese and the South Fork claim on the south fork of the Quesnelle. It is the intention of the company to work the claim jointly, carrying the water from the south fork to the Chinese claim. The latter has been a paying property for over ten years, although the Chinamen did very little development work.

See display of small tools, etc., in Shore's window, 57 Johnson street.

SPENCER'S ARCADE

..New Goods Just In..

Dress Trimmings.

MILITARY AND FANCY BRAIDS.
JET AND BRAID EDGINGS.
SILK VELVET, all colors, at $1.25.
SILK VELVET, Black, $1.00.
These velvets are Special Value being equal to those sold heretofore in the city at $1.75.
FANCY SILKS—Short lengths, suitable for house waists, at 75c. and $1 per yard.
FEATHER BOAS, now so Fashionable in Paris, direct from the from the French Manufacturers, at $1.50, $2, $2.50 to $18.50.

D. SPENCER, Government St.

Changed Hands.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT the Stock of the late firm of J. P. Matthews & Co., we beg to announce to our friends and the general public that we are prepared to supply the best

Groceries AND Provisions

At the VERY LOWEST Prices. We have just received

Gilt Edge Hams,
Whole Eastern Codfish,
Breakfast Gem and
California Cream Cheese.

SPEED BROS.,
Corner Fort and Douglas Sts.
Telephone 178.

Photographs!
Finest
CABINET PHOTOS
$3.00 PER DOZEN,
FOR ONE MONTH ONLY.
K. FORBES MACKIE,
Photographer, 59½ Government Stree

TO LET

The Directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital are prepared to let the premises known as the French Hospital recently occupied by the "Old Men's Home" and situated in Collinson street, on reasonable terms, with immediate possession. For information apply to

H. M. YATES,
Secretary,

P. O. Box 551, or care of Yates & Jay, Bastion street.
Victoria, B.C., August 31, 1893.
a31-1m

FINE . . . . .
FRESH BUTTER
JUST ARRIVED.
R. H. JAMESON, 33 Fort St.

—THE—
Leander Tepid Swimming Bath
FIVE SISTERS BLOCK.

On or about September 30th the above Bath will be open to the public. The Swimming Bath is 52 feet long by 20 wide, fitted with the latest natatorial devices; also Shower and Electric Baths, fitted with hot and cold water. The building is well lighted and ventilated and heated with steam. The whole will be placed under the management of a competent swimming instructor.

Special Terms to Schools, Clubs, Etc.

G. C. MESHER,
Sept26-1m Proprietor.

Mantles, Waterproofs.

See us this week. We have the new styles. Some mantles you will observe hang, but these fit. Special values we offer in the above lines. Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. John Partridge, proprietor.

2460 Pairs
Guaranteed Kid Gloves
Per Express

The Ladies of Victoria will be pleased to know that we are in receipt of a large shipment of our Celebrated Kid Gloves—Every pair guaranteed. Although there has been a considerable advance in price by the manufacturers, we will continue to sell them at $1.25 per pair, in plain and embroidered backs. A beautiful, soft Kid Glove, equal to the best $1.50 glove sold in the city.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Australian Canned
Meats

Luncheon Beef,
Roast Beef,
Roast Mutton,
Pork Sausage,
Etc., Etc.,

IN 1 AND 2 POUND CANS.
PRONOUNCED BY EPICURES AS "EXCELLENT."

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.
Cor. Government and Fort Sts.

New Westminster Show

CHEAP FARES.

$3 SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS, INCLUDING ADMISSION TO FAIR GROUNDS $3

Good for Sunday night, Sept. 24, to Saturday, Sept. 30, by Vancouver or direct boat.

STR. YOSEMITE

Will leave Victoria on Wednesday and Friday mornings, Sept. 27 and 29, at 7 o'clock, for New Westminster direct, returning on Thursday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

$1.50 Fare for Round Trip, including admission to fair grounds $1.50

A grand programme of sports for each day.

JOHN IRVING,
s20 Manager.

British Columbia Milling & Mining Co'y.
(LIMITED.)

ASSESSMENT No. 24.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of one cent per share has this day been levied upon the members of the above named Company, payable at the Company's office, No. 48 Langley street, Victoria, B.C., on or before the seventh day of October, 1893, from and after which date all shares on which said call shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent, to be dealt with according to law.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE A. SARGISSON,
Secretary.
Victoria, September 4, 1893. s6-12t

The Stanley House

GENERAL DRY GOODS
55, 57, 59 DOUGLAS ST.,
COR. OF FORT ST.

Great Reduction Sale

In order to Reduce our Stock We have Greatly Reduced Our Prices In All Departments.

NEW MILLINERY,
NEW MANTLES,
NEW DRESS GOODS,
NEW TRIMMINGS,
NEW FLANNELS,
NEW CURTAINS
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Before purchasing be sure and give us a call to compare qualities and prices of goods.

W. S. Hampson & Co.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of Victoria, that I require the presence of the said electors at the City Hall, on Monday, the 2nd day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a person to represent them in the Municipal Council as Alderman for South Ward, in the place and stead of George A. McTavish.

The mode of nomination shall be as follows:

The candidates shall be nominated in writing; the writing shall be subscribed by two voters of the Municipality as proposer and seconder, and shall be delivered to the Returning Officer at any time between the date of the notice and 2 p.m. of the day of the nomination, and in the event of a poll being necessary such poll will be opened on Thursday, the 5th day of October, A.D., 1893, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., at Number 27 Government Street, between Broughton and Courtney Streets, of which every person is hereby required to take notice and govern himself accordingly.

Given under my hand at Victoria, the 26th day of September, 1893.

W. K. BULL,
Returning Officer.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder. No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

THE MICROBES OF MILK.

Useful as Well as Injurious Bacteria Developed in the Fluid.

Microscopic animalcules flourish everywhere, in the air, in the water, in the earth, in vegetables and animated bodies. They are found in polar regions as well as tropical climates, in the highest regions of the atmosphere, and at the greatest depths of the ocean. The organization of these invisible beings is as marvellous as it is varied. Some of them are endowed with a great number of stomachs; others appear to have a circulatory system of the blood much superior to that of visible beings. In still other families the delicate organs are protected by a calcareous armor of such solidity that, at the bottom of the sea, it resists a pressure equal to several hundred atmospheres. Some microbes are agents of construction, others are agents of destruction.

All this world of microbes surrounds us and penetrates us. With the air that we inhale and by the beverages that we drink we absorb myriads of these living organisms. Not only are they encamped in powerful colonies in our alimentary canal, but they have invaded those of our organs which are entirely closed, like our veins and our arteries. Our body, then, is their prey; but if they live on us, it may also be said that we live on them.

The public, in our time, is too much disposed to consider microbes as our enemies. It keeps in mind the dangerous and pathogenic microbes only, the sources of maladies; but for one unwholesome germ, always relatively rare, how many billions are there of beneficent microbes, aiding in the preparation and digestion of the food!

Among these are the microbes of milk, which it is very interesting to study, not only from a scientific, but from a practical point of view, since from acquaintance with these are ascertained the laws of the transformation of milk—transformations which the agriculturist, the maker of butter and cheese, can utilize in a double way, by improving both their products and their pecuniary interests.

It would require a book to treat, even in a summary way, such a subject, so fertile in developments and surprises of every kind. Well, such a book has appeared. It emanates from the pen of Mr. Duclaux, the learned member of the Institute, to whom we are already indebted for so many remarkable studies in microbiology. To analyze with any completeness the admirable work of Mr. Duclaux, space is altogether lacking. I can do nothing but mention a very few of the interesting points made by him.

Milk is a medium essentially favorable to the development of microbes, or bacteria. It furnishes in abundance elements suitable for all the bacteria which labor at the decomposition of bodies. When once the liquid has received the germs of bacteria it becomes rapidly peopled, and their multiplication goes on much faster at a sufficiently high temperature than at a low one. Do the microbes which are swallowed by the million in a glass of milk present any danger to the public health? Not at all. When they have entered the alimentary canal these microbes meet millions of others which inhabit the canal, and all together co-operate at the common work of digestion.

Besides these microbes, inoffensive and inherent in the nature of milk, others are found in it truly dangerous, for which milk, like the most of liquids, serves as a vehicle. First of all, there are microbes which may be found in the milk accidentally, and which by the elaboration of their cells give birth to true toxic products or poisons. The danger is not peculiar to milk, but is a property of all the aliments that we absorb. In the second place, there are pathogenic microbes, capable of producing special and well-determined maladies. In this number are the bacilli of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and tuberculosis. On this point, however, we are still confined to conjecture; to be positive in this respect it would be necessary for science to be able to follow and lay hold of the transmission of the malady; that is to say, to prove that the morbid germ which occasioned the malady in a person has been absorbed in the milk coming from a diseased cow; and this is something which science has not yet been able to establish.

In making butter, microbes no longer appear in the character of enemies, but in that of friends. You should encourage their multiplication by leaving the cream to itself for from twelve to twenty-four hours at least, during which time the microbes are developed and ripen the cream. A ripe cream churns more easily, and gives not only more butter, but finer butter. Assuredly it is an error, and one too common, to churn old cream which has reached an acid state, after which it has contracted a bad taste by contact with certain sour elements. Yet, on the other hand, it is a fault, the discovery of which is quite recent, to churn too fresh milk. The butter will lack the aroma which fermentation of the cream communicates, if the micro-organisms are not allowed to permeate the cream and ripen it properly. This fermentation of the cream suggested the idea of searching for its particular agent, its special microbe. Its discoverer, the learned Swede Storch, and after him Weigmann, reached the point of isolating the microbe and cultivating it. Some butter makers, especially in Germany, use this ferment with which they treat their cream, and thus the ferment may become a commercial product.

For making cheese, microbes are not only aids, but useful and indispensable auxiliaries; producing the flavor, they give the cheese its whole value, since a cheese which is fresh and without maturity is destitute of taste and without any commercial value. Cheese is a favorite ground for many species of bacteria, which live in it and propagate numerous colonies.

Science has not yet been able, as in the case of cream, to distinguish these microbes, which are most useful to cheese manufacturers, those which produce such and such a flavor. It is not rash to hope, however, that a day will come when the cheese maker will be in possession of scientific processes which will regulate and improve his products.—J. LeConte in Paris Correspondant.

Platinum and Its Sources.

Platinum is used in the manufacture of incandescent electric lights, in the construction of stills for the concentration of sulphuric acid, as material for the wires by which artificial teeth are fastened to the plates, and in smaller quantities for chemists' crucibles, jewelry, etc. For all these purposes about 217,000 ounces are consumed every year. The Ural region of Russia has for many years supplied all the platinum used in the world. Other mines of far less productiveness are in the United States of Colombia, British Columbia and the United States. Colombia produces about 125 kilogrammes of the metal, all from native washings. The platiniferous area, although of low grade, is very extensive and in part suitable for hydraulic mining. A considerable quantity of American capital, it is said, has been invested there, and Colombia is expected to become an important producer of the metal. The only platinum deposits of importance in British Columbia are on the Tulameen river. The total production of this province is about sixty-five kilogrammes. Much prospecting for platinum has been done in the United States, but so far without success in finding paying quantities, and to the present time all the platinum produced has been incidental to the production of gold from various auriferous gravels in California and Oregon.—Railway Review, Chicago.

National Flowers.

Sentiment is the reason for national flowers, and stories connected with their choice are especially interesting to American people, who are just now deliberating the question as to which one they ought to adopt. It is thought by southern people that the beautiful magnolia should be chosen, because it was George Washington's favorite tree. Others are in favor of the Mayflower, because it cheered our pilgrim fathers after their first gloomy winter in this country. Then the trailing arbutus, the golden-rod, and so many others have been suggested that it seems quite impossible for any authority to decide the question as to which shall be our national flower.

The purple Thistle of Scotland, which is its national flower, is not beautiful to the sight, nor yet agreeable to the touch, but the Scotch chose the thistle, instead of one of the many beautiful flowers which bloom there, because of a service it had rendered.

"Once upon a time, many hundred years ago, the Danes made war upon the Scots and invaded their lands. The Danes did not believe in making an attack in the night, but on this occasion, an unusually good opportunity presenting itself, they turned aside from their usual custom. As they were creeping noiselessly and unseen in the dark, one of their number stepped upon a thistle, which pierced his bare feet and caused him to cry out. His cry awoke the soldiers of the Scotch army, who sprang to arms and drove back the Danes with great slaughter, thus saving Scotland."

The Shamrock of Ireland looks exactly like a three-leafed clover. The Irish chose this for their national flower because it was supposed to charm away evil spirits and witches, and it was believed that serpents never stung anyone who wore a bit of shamrock. Certain it is that snakes are not found in Ireland.

The cactus of Mexico was chosen because of the following legend: "In ancient times long before Columbus came to America, the Aztecs, or ancient Mexicans, were looking for a place to build a city. They wandered over what is now the United States, and finally came upon a wise man, who told them that when they came upon a spot where an eagle was perched upon a rock, they should there build their city. As they drew near the lake of Tezcuco they saw an eagle upon a branch of the nopal cactus, which grew out of a crevice in the rock. The Aztecs then knew that this was the place intended for their city, and they built what is now known as the City of Mexico. The eagle with a serpent in its beak is still used as an emblem of Mexico."

The lotus is the national flower of Egypt. It is an aquatic plant, resembling the pink pond lily. The Egyptians had a queer idea about a subtle charm, which it was supposed to exert over foreigners. It seems that the seeds of the lotus made very good bread, but if it was partaken of by a foreigner he would immediately lose all love of his own land and cling to that of Egypt.

China and Japan have a great deal of sentiment about their national flower, which is the chrysanthemum, for they devote a whole day in every year to its celebration. On this day the emperor throws wide open the gates of his gardens, which are usually closed to all, and allows rich and poor alike to enter.

No country has a sweeter or more attractive flower than Greece. This is the violet. The white violet has always been an emblem of purity and the purple and blue of faithfulness.

The purple iris is the national flower of France. It was chosen by Louis the seventh, who used it on his flag.

England has always been symbolized by the rose, which was chosen because so many beautiful white roses were found there. The terrible war of the roses, which prevailed in England so many years, took its name from this symbol. When time had brought a happy ending to this war the two roses were combined on the flag.

The stolid Dutch had an eye for the beautiful and sweet, as shown by their national flower, the hyacinth.

The superb, courtly hues, the ivory-like finish, and the rich, passionate odor and air of the carnation captivated the Spanish. This royal flower, with its finished richness, seems eminently suitable for the color-loving people of Spain.

To come back to the United States. The fact that we have been so long without a national flower might prove to some people that Americans are not sentimental. When we consider the extent to which flowers are cultivated we see this is not the case. Sentiment, however, is so the essence of flowers that we find it impossible to separate it from them. The golden-rod, "blooming brightly everywhere," even under the most adverse circumstances, would seem to be a happy choice for our national flower.—The Household.

A life of Nelson is expected from Captain Mahan, who is in command of the cruiser Chicago. He has had to suspend work on his naval history, and a biography of this character must at least be congenial literary labor. It is impossible to carry a large reference library about at sea, and therefore there may be difficulties about the broader historical aspect of this task, but if the personal aspect of the hero's life is the main aim, with not too much about Lady Hamilton and a great deal about his naval service, there is scope for a new book. Much material has accumulated since Southey wrote, and the poet was not a sailor, although his biography was a model.

Stately Homes of England.

Notwithstanding the number of important properties that changed hands in the eighties, it may safely be asserted that never were more historic houses in the market than at the present time. Killeen, Headingham, Studley and Goodrich Castles, the abbeys of Combermere, and Merton, Heugrave Hall, and Esher Place are known to all students of history, yet there are only a few of the ancient buildings in the country that are now for sale. By no means the least in importance is the latest addition, Banwell Abbey, near Weston-Super-Mare. Assar, Alfred the Great's biographer, was Abbott of Banwell. The original structure was destroyed by fire, but it was restored and made a bishop's palace in the middle of the fifteenth century. The Abbey of Banwell has been in the possession of the Bishops of Bath and Wells since the time of Edward the Confessor, with the exception of a few years during the reign of Edward VI.

Railroad Statistics.

In these days the extent of the prosperity and general welfare of a nation is measured by the length of railroad track laid and utilized within its borders. Judged by this criterion the palm of modern progress must be awarded to the United States. For an advance copy of Pool's Manual for 1893, we learn that tracks reaching to a combined distance of no fewer than 175,223 miles had been laid in that country up to the close of last year, being an increase over 1891 of 4428 miles. The amount of money involved in the operation of this vast industry is over $11,000,000,000, the assets being slightly above a half of the total sum. The number of passengers carried during the twelve months covered by the statistics was 575,769,078, while the mileage over which they were transported reached the enormous total of 13,097,343,804. It is not without interest to note that the number of tons of freight moved exceeded the number of passengers carried by nearly 200,000,000. The revenue derived from this enormous traffic was $1,205,272,023, that from freight being $816,716,559. Deducting from this the operating expenses, which were $846,633,503, there remains $358,638,520 as the total net earnings, the excess of the available revenue over the actual payments for the year being $55,396,393. The advantages of using steel rails are demonstrated by the fact that they are rapidly displacing those of iron. In 1880 the mileage of steel rails was 33,680 against 81,967 iron rails. Last year the mileage of steel rails was 182,858, while that of iron rails had decreased to 38,641. The earnings per mile for both passenger and freight traffic have been gradually diminishing during recent years, for it appears that whereas in 1880, one passenger brought 2.194 cents per mile to the companies' coffers and one ton of freight yielded 1.042 per mile; last year each passenger paid but 2.143, and each ton of freight 0.907. The dividends on the stock, too, have decreased from 2.04 per cent. in 1880 to 1.68 in 1892. Railroad enterprises are consequently not as lucrative sources of income in the United States as they were in former years.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to believe that it will also be of benefit to you?

PRIZE MEDALS IN COMPETITION WITH THE WORLD.

That Wedding Present

You are thinking of giving is causing you a deal of trouble. It is difficult to choose something at once elegant and useful. Let us suggest for you. One of the nicest presents for a young couple just setting us housekeeping is a set of

Eddy's Indurated Fibre Ware

Consisting of Pails, Tubs, Wash Basins, Bread Pans, &c., &c. This is a present that will last and keep the donor in remembrance, besides being a constant source of delight to the happy recipient. The Lightest, Tightest, Neatest, Sweetest and Most Durable Ware made.

Sold Everywhere.

Manufactured in Canada Solely by

The E. B. Eddy Co.,
HULL, CANADA.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 18.

To Take Effect at 8.00 a.m. on Monday, May 1st, 1893.

☞ Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.☜

SOUTH BOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 1 Passenger Daily. Ar.	No. 1 Passenger Daily. Lv.	No. 3 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sunday. Ar.	No. 3 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sunday. Lv.	Miles from Wellington.
VICTORIA	12 30 P		7 45 P		
RUSKIN	12 35		7 50		
ESQUIMALT	12 40		7 55		
GOLDSTREAM	12 45		8 00		
SUMMIT SIDING	12 50		8 05		
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	12 59		8 14		
COBBLE HILL	1 06		8 21		
MCKINNON'S	1 11		8 26		
SAHTLAM	1 17		8 32		
DUNCANS	1 27		8 42		
SOMENOS	1 37		8 52		
CHEMAINUS	2 08		9 23		
OYSTER BAY SIDING	2 15		9 30		
NANAIMO	2 25		9 40		
WELLINGTON	2 35		9 50		

NORTH BOUND.

STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily. Ar.	No. 2 Passenger Daily. Lv.	No. 4 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sunday. Ar.	No. 4 Passenger Friday, Saturday & Sunday. Lv.	Miles from Victoria.
WELLINGTON	8 00 A M		2 00 P M		
NANAIMO	8 11		2 11		
OYSTER BAY SIDING	8 20		2 20		
CHEMAINUS	8 27		2 27		
SOMENOS	8 57		2 57		
DUNCANS	9 07		3 07		
SAHTLAM	9 17		3 17		
MCKINNON'S	9 23		3 23		
COBBLE HILL	9 28		3 28		
SHAWNIGAN LAKE	9 35		3 35		
SUMMIT SIDING	9 44		3 44		
GOLDSTREAM	9 51		3 51		
ESQUIMALT	9 56		3 56		
RUSKIN	10 01		4 01		
VICTORIA	10 06 A M		4 06 P M		

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED).

TIME TABLE NO. 21,

Taking effect August 22nd, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2:30 o'clock a.m.

Vanvouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 15:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails
FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Umatilla - - - Oct. 22

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The New Soo-Pacific Line

Opened September 23, now gives the Canadian Pacific Railway the

Shortest and Quickest Route to the World's Fair and all Eastern Points.

Fares $5 to $10 lower than by any other route.

Through tourist and sleeping cars daily to St. Paul and Montreal.

CHINA AND JAPAN STEAMERS

Empress of India (6000 tons) sails from Vancouver Oct. 10th.

Canadian-Australian Steamship Line

R.M.S. Miowera (3000 tons) due Victoria October 8th. Sails for Honolulu and Australian ports on Oct. 16th and monthly sailings thereafter.

The following Atlantic steamship lines represented, by which lowest rates can always be obtained:

Allan, American, Anchor, Beaver, Cunard, Dominion, Guion, French, Hansa, Hamburg American, North German, Lloyd and White Star Line.

For freight and passenger rates and other information apply to

G. L. COURTNEY, Agent C.P.R., Cor. Government and Fort streets.
GEO. McC. BROWN, Dist. Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

— THE —

Northern Pacific RAILROAD

Is the line to take

TO ALL POINTS EAST AND SOUTH.

It is the Dining Car Route.

It runs Two Through Vestibuled Trains

Every day in the year to St. Paul and Chicago (in charge of cars) composed of

DINING CARS, unsurpassed,
PULLMAN DRAWING ROOM SLEEPERS, of latest equipment,
TOURIST SLEEPING CARS, best that can be constructed, and in which accommodations are free to holders of First or Second-class Tickets, and
— ELEGANT DAY COACHES —

A Continuous Line connecting with all lines affording direct and uninterrupted service.

Pullman Sleeper Reservations can be secured in advance through any agent of the road.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from all points in America, Africa and Europe, can be purchased at any Ticket office of this Company.

Full information concerning rates, time of trains, routes and other details furnished on application to any agent.

Puget Sound and Alaska Division.

SPEED 18 knots. Victoria Route. S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON." TONNAGE 1117

8 00 am	Lv	31	...Tacoma...	110	Ar	5 15 am	
10 15 am	Lv	38	...Seattle...	92	Lv	3 00 am	
1 30 pm	Lv	72	Pt. Townsend	38	Lv	11 45 pm	
5 30 pm	Ar	110	...Victoria...	31	Lv	8 30 pm	

Port Townsend Mail Route.

	Lv	31			A		A
11 00 pm	Lv	38	...Seattle....	38	Ar	2 pm	
12 30 am	Lv	39	...Port Madison	47	Lv	1 10 pm	
	Lv	45	...Kingston...	41	Lv		
3 00 am	Lv	49	...Port Gamble.	31	Lv	11 00 am	
4 00 am	Lv	73	...Port Ludlow.	13	Lv	10 00 am	
6 00 am	Ar	80	Pt. Townsend	31	Lv	8 00 am	

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Monday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst. Gen. Pass Agent, 121 First, Washington, Portland.

QUICK TIME!!!

TO SAN FRANCISCO

— AND —

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

Via the Mt Shasta Route of the

Southern Pacific Company

The Great Highway through California to all points East and South.

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

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AMERICAN NEWS NOTES.

Daily Chronicle of Events in the Great Republic.

Whatcom, Sept. 27.—Two Japs were arrested at Goshen on Monday night and brought to this city, charged with burning two box cars and one flat car partially loaded with lumber. They admit that they cooked and ate in one of the cars, and the fire was doubtless the result of their carelessness. They say they had been in Canada two years, but as they have no prospects in this country they are being held by Deputy Collector Maloney while their case is being investigated.

New York, Sept. 27.—An extensive counterfeiting plant was raided at Livingston Monday night and Angela Delnoco and his alleged wife were arrested. The police secured over $1,000,000 in counterfeit bills. There were four in the gang altogether, two men and two women. Before State Commissioner Bellows at Brooklyn to-day Delnoco was held in $5,000 and the woman in $2,500 bail. It seems Delnoco is an expert engraver and had charge of an extensive plant in the Argentine Republic. On account of revolutionary troubles he returned to this country about two months ago. He entered into an arrangement with a man named Perris to make counterfeits of Argentine currency and the women were to dispose of it for good American specie and bills.

Los Angeles, Sept. 27.—Judge Ross yesterday afternoon ordered the deportation of five Chinamen, four of them from Fresno. The Fresno Chinamen were highbinders, and every effort made to prevent their being deported by the attorneys of the Six Companies was in vain. Judge Ross held, in the case of Quong Yok Wye, that a Chinaman who held an interest in a mercantile firm was not a merchant within the meaning of the Geary law. He must be actively engaged in buying, selling and other duties merchants are occupied with. United States District Attorney Dennis received a dispatch from Attorney-General Olney this afternoon, in which it was stated that money would be forthcoming for Marshal Gard to carry out the order of the court in the Chinese cases. Marshal Gard had spent all the money he had, and this timely action saved him from contempt of court.

Columbus, O., Sept. 28.—Governor McKinley does not propose that any votes shall be lost to the Republican ticket for lack of personal effort. From now on he intends to keep on the stump five days of each week until the eve of election day, devoting Saturday to State business, and Sunday to rest. On many days two and in some three cases at different points will be crowded in twenty-four hours.

General Dispatches.

London, Sept. 28.—The national laundry exhibition which has been in progress at Agricultural Hall for the past three weeks, closed to-day. A large number of German and American machines were shown in operation, and the American exhibits carried off the palm.

London, Sept. 27.—Right Hon. Lord Justice Sir Charles Synge Christopher Bowen of Hee Majesty's court of appeals has been created a peer of the realm under the title of Baron Colwood.

Plymouth, Sept. 27.—The Associated Chambers of Commerce met here yesterday. Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, M. P., the president, said he thought trade was slowly improving, but he doubted if England would ever return to the profits of the past, as they would now be more generally shared.

London, Sept. 27.—The Times financial article of yesterday says: Several American sterling loans will shortly mature. Although European lenders would ordinarily be glad to renew them, it is feared if the United States Senate persists in its present course, several of these loans will have to be repaid by shipments of gold to this side.

Madrid, Sept. 27.—The police are searching for two Anarchists who are suspected of having been connected with the attempt on the life of Gen. Martinez Campos. The men fled from Barcelona to this city shortly after the explosion of the bombs on the review grounds. The newspaper press throughout Spain is demanding that the strongest measures possible be taken immediately to suppress anarchism.

Amsterdam, Sept. 27.—The police of this city on the 20th instant arrested a man named Hendrick de Jong on the charge of wife murder. It appears last June he married Sara Jewett, a young English girl, who soon disappeared. In August he married the pretty daughter of a local innkeeper who also disappeared. This coming finally to the ears of the police led to an investigation and the arrest of De Jong. It was believed he was guilty of a series of wife murders similar to those of Deeming, the noted Australian murderer, and a search for the remains began, both in Holland and in England, without result until to-day, when the body of Sara Jewett was found in the woods 40 miles from here, giving evidence of having been murdered. A general search in both countries will be renewed. It is believed there were numerous victims.

How an Awkward Shell Was Fired.

After the recent bursting of a gun on board the German ironclad Baden at Kiel, it was found that the shell which had caused the fatal explosion was still firmly fixed in the bore. The task of removing it seemed dangerous and almost impossible, for it was not known whether it might not explode again. But the risk of an explosion made it imperative that it should be got rid of. Elaborate preparations were made. First of all the rents in the bore made by the explosion were covered over with thick iron plates firmly secured. Then a charge of powder was inserted and connected by electric fuse with the engine room. Then the gun was fenced round with a sort of rampart of stones, sand bags and thick oaken beams. When all was ready the ship steamed to sea, and at the appointed time all hands were ordered below and the gun was fired from the engine room. It was found that the charge had exploded, but had done no further damage to the gun, except that the iron plates had been hurled against the turret and the rampart, which were also blackened with powder, but not hurt. The shell had moved only a few inches. The experiment was tried a second time with a larger charge, with the same result. Then it was decided to try a full charge, and this time iron wedges were hammered into the rents. The gun was brought from the turret on to the deck, and the third attempt proved successful. The shell whizzed away seawards, exploding as it struck the water. The Baden then steamed back to Kiel, where her return was anxiously awaited.

Some Snake Stories.

An American, after twelve years' residence in the Philippine islands, has returned to his native city, and has been giving a contemporary some of his snake stories. He says: In the "go-down" or warehouse in which I slept on the plantation in Mindanoa a tame python was kept to clear out the rats, which were a formidable nuisance. The snake was fifteen feet long, brown and yellow in color, and was as docile as a dog. At first it was rather trying to my nerves to have him crawl over my bed, and not infrequently he would coil himself up at the foot and go to sleep, but I soon got used to him. He was regarded as utterly harmless, but subsequent events showed that this was a mistake and that his powers for mischief were awful.

We had a German boy in the office, about 18, a very sturdy lad, and a thorough hoodlum. He was in the habit of teasing the snake, catching it by the tail and annoying the poor brute in various ways. One morning I heard a loud scream from the interior of the "go-down," and running saw the boy holding on to the edge of a cask and the snake just uncoiling from his body. I ran to him, and he dropped to the floor stone dead.

On examination by the doctor it was found that every bone in his body was not only broken, but smashed almost as completely as if done by a hammer. One of the native hands saw the entire affair. Jacob had put his foot on the python's tail, and was at once caught near the throat by the snake's teeth, and quick as lightning three coils were thrown round his body. He gave one shout and all was over. People who discredit the killing of large animals by snakes have no conception of the enormous strength of these reptiles.

Our plantation bordered on a swamp—here called a tull—and this was alive with snakes, while in the river that flowed through it were man-eating crocodiles. Our cook, a stout native woman, had been seized as she was drawing water by one of these monsters, and escaped with the loss of her right leg. It was crunched off above the knee.

In order to avoid danger all vegetation was hoed up around the buildings. This was to destroy harbor for snakes. Of all these the "tie prolonga," or chain viper, was most dreaded. It is very poisonous and aggressive, and, unlike most snakes, will not flee the presence of man. To clear the compound or yard of snakes the natives would drive in a number of half wild hogs that are raised at every station. They make short work of the reptiles.

The existence of man-eating snakes has been doubted by naturalists, but I can prove the fact from my own experience. In 1886 I was living at Ti-Rando. One of our servants was a short, broad-shouldered Japanese named Picul. He was a cattle herder, and frequently in the woods. Several times he had told us of the existence of a monster python 50 feet long, not a mile from the plantation. I gave him a gun and buckshot to kill it, but it never materialized, and we became incredulous.

One day Paul was missing. His gun and hat were found in the woods and brought in. One of the native hunters examined the ground and gave his opinion. Picul must have been caught by a snake, as no blood had been shed, but there had been a struggle. The next Sunday, in company with an Englishman named Mason and some native trackers, I took the woods to look for our lost servant. The natives led us to the edge of a tract of submerged land covered with long grass. The water was about three inches deep. Here in the mud was the track of a big snake. The depression made by the body in the mud was quite eighteen inches wide. Suddenly one of the men called out, "Sook! sook!" (look, look). Three hundred yards away the water was agitated into waves, and gliding towards us was a yellow snake that looked 100 feet long. The head was as large as a bucket. It was a bright yellow striped with black. To watch it gliding towards us was trying on the nerves, but we waited, and at forty yards gave it two loads of buckshot in the head. It reared ten feet out of the water and lashed about, but finally sank, and the natives hauled it out on the bank with a rope. It was just 38 feet long—our fears had added the other 60. To keep it from the white ants it was cut open and skinned. Inside was the lower jaw of a human being and a leg and thigh bone, while a loin cloth was rolled into a perfect knot no bigger than a man's fist, and this Picul's sisters identified. So the poor fellow had fallen a victim to this horrid reptile.—Pall Mall Budget.

Aluminum Car Tickets.

The latest use for aluminum is for street car tickets, and it must be conceded that the metal is singularly adapted for the purpose. A Michigan street railway has just made its first issue of these light and ornamental tokens, which are about the size of a silver quarter-dollar. One is round, for ordinary fare; the other octagonal, for children. The adult's ticket is sold by the railway company to the public at the rate of six for a quarter, and the child's ticket at the rate of ten for a quarter. The company does not allow its employees, either conductors or motormen, to sell tickets to the public, but dispenses them in $10 lots to the several storekeepers, who handle them exclusively. This method of distributing the tickets overcomes to a certain extent the difficulties which have always attended the sale of tickets by employees in connection with the receipt of cash fares. The aluminum ticket has also the great advantage of requiring no cancellation. As soon as the tickets are turned in by the public to the railroad company they are done up in packages and sold again.—Globe-Democrat.

Washington's First Sawmill.

The first sawmill in Washington was built by Dr. Marcus Whitman in 1845. The site was 21 miles from his mission at Wailatpu, and 13 miles above the present city of Walla Walla, at a point where the valley of the creek is contracted to a narrow canyon in the foothills of the Blue mountains. The Union-Journal says the remnants of the old dam, overgrown with trees and brush, are still plainly visible. At the time of the massacre at the mission the sawmill was conducted by Elam Young. Himself and wife and three grown sons, and another family named Smith were then residing at the mill. On the day following the massacre James Young, one of the sons, started for the mission ignorant of the bloody work of the savages on the preceding night. When passing over the hill within two miles of the mission he was murdered by Indians. The remainder of the mill colony escaped.—Walla Walla Union.

Education Criminal.

The Russian government forbids any one possessed of a superior education occupying any post which brings him into direct communication with the people. During a certain period, when the Russian revolutionary party reckoned upon a mass rising of the peasantry, and wished to hasten this rising by propaganda, several young people, after having spent from four to five years in the higher studies, left the universities without passing their final exams or taking their diplomas in order not to be considered as having more than an average education, and so being enabled to obtain employment in the villages.

The "fraud," which consisted in renouncing not only all hopes of a professional career, but also the pleasures of living in a cultured and intelligent society, or enjoying good books, etc., constitutes in the eyes of the police a strong aggravation of the "crimes" discovered or even suspected.—The Idler.

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INFORMATION FURNISHED ABOUT THE KOOTENAY COUNTRY

The publishers of THE MINER will answer any inquiries in regard to the general outlook and future prospects of the Kootenay Country to subscribers. If you want to start in business in any of the cities, they will advise you about the population and the prospects for any particular or general line of trade.

The subscription price of THE MINER, a 12 page weekly journal, is $2.00 per year. It is the oldest established paper in the district.

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FIRST OF THE SEASON.

The Arion Club's Concert at Institute Hall Last Evening.

Several hundred ladies and gentlemen including the members of the Arion club and their friends attended the concert given by the club in Institute Hall last evening. It was the first of this season's concerts and the number of invitations accepted shows the popularity the club has attained among the lovers of music during the twelve months that it has been in existence. The 24 active members with the conductor, Wm. Greig, were on the stage and the manner in which the different choruses were rendered was sufficient proof that the members had faithfully attended the weekly practices. Good taste was displayed in the selection of the pieces on the programme, each being pretty and in addition the rendition was as near perfection as possible.

In addition to the numbers by the club there were two vocal solos by Miss Warren and a violin solo by Ernest Wolff. Miss Warren received well merited encores, her sweet and rich voice being well adapted to the solos selected. She was heartily applauded for the pretty and correct manner in which she sang "Il Bacio" in Italian. Mr. Wolff also recalled for his violin solo.

The club received several encores but the programme being a long one they responded only when the audience persistently demanded it. One of the prettiest numbers was the last on the list, the "Soldiers' Chorus." "Love and Wine," a baritone solo, by H. Kent with chorus was also much enjoyed.

DAVIE AT CLINTON.

A Quiet, Orderly and Business-Like Meeting Last Night.

Clinton, B. C., Sept. 28.—The public meeting here last night was addressed by Premier Davie, who spoke for an hour and three quarters. J. C. Brown, M. P. P., followed for one hour, and Messrs. Stoddart and Smith, M. P. P.'s, spoke briefly. Messrs. Semlin and Kitchen, M. P. P.'s, occupied half an hour each. Mr. Davie replied to each. All the speakers were well received and attentively listened to, while perfect order prevailed throughout, and many matters which required explanation were cleared up.

THE MARKETS.

A Short Summary Covering Articles Produced by the Farmer.

There have been no changes worthy of note in the local market during the past week. Trade continues to improve in many lines and there is a better tone to the market generally. Australian sugar has made its initial bow here and is well received, for it is a good article. It is put up in 70-pound sacks, a convenient size, and is on the market at six and a half cents per pound. Its introduction is due to the new line of steamers, the advent of which will produce a number of changes. Retail prices will be found unchanged this week. They are as follows:

Salem	5 75
Ogilvie's (Hungarian)	6 00
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian)	6 00
Premier	6 00
Three Star	5 75
Victoria	5 75
Lion	5 75
Royal	5 50
Wheat, per ton	30 00@40 00
Oats, per ton	32 50@35 00
Barley, per ton	32 00@35 00
Middlings, per ton	32 00@35 00
Bran, per ton	27 00@30 00
Ground Feed, per ton	30 00@35 00
Corn, whole	45 00
" cracked	50 00
Cornmeal, per 10 lbs	40
Oatmeal, per 10 lb	50
Rolled Oats, per lb	4
New potatoes, per bag	1 50
Honolulu sweet potatoes	5c per lb
Cabbage	3@3 1-2
Cauliflowers, per doz	25
Hay, baled, per ton	18 00@20 00
Straw, per bale	1 00
Onions, per lb	4
Eggs, Island, per dozen	40
Imported eggs	25
Australian sugar, per lb	6 1-2
Butter, Island roll, (2 lbs)	50@75
" Creamery, per 2 lbs	1 00
Cheese, Canadian, per lb, retail	20
" American, per lb	20@25
Hams, American, per lb	20@25
" Canadian, per lb	17@22
Bacon, American, per lb	20@25
" Rolled, per lb	18
" Long clear, per lb	17
Shoulders, per lb	14
Lard, per lb	18@25
Golden Cottolene, per lb	20
Meats—Beef, per lb	7@15
Sides, per lb	8@9
Mutton, per lb	10@15
Pork, fresh, per lb	12@15
Chickens, per pair	1 00@2 50
Turkeys, per lb	25
Geese, per lb	25
Fish—Salmon (Spring), per lb	10@12
Salmon (Smoked), per lb	8@10
Halibut	10@12
Cod, per lb	8@10
" (Nfd), per lb	12 1-2
Small fish	5@8
Smelts, per lb	10@12
Sturgeon, per lb	7@8
Herring (Labrador), per doz	50
" (smoked) "	50
Fruits—Apples, per lb	3@5
Oranges (navel), per doz	30@50
" (Riverside), per doz	25@30
" (Australian)	25@30
Lemons, California, per doz	35@40
" (Australian)	25@30
Bananas, per doz	20@30
Tomatoes, per lb	4@8
Peaches, per lb	8
Pears, per lb	6@8
Pine apples, apiece	25@50
Plums, Island, per lb	2@4
Water melons	40@75
Green corn, per doz	25
Grapes	10@12 1-2
Musk melons	25

Crowned With Success.

By improving the kitchen and dining-room service of the Vienna Cafe, Wilson block, Yates street, the experienced manager, in spite of dull times, has succeeded in more than doubling his business since he took charge three months ago. Lunch is served from 12 to 2 at 35 cents; with beer, 50 cents. Dinner from 5.30 to 8 p.m at 50 cents; with wine, 75 cents. Board by the week (three meals a day), $5. Meals a la carte at all hours up to 8 p.m.

Marriage of D. E. Brown.

D. E. Brown, general agent in China and Japan for the C. P. R., was married in Tacoma this afternoon to Miss Post, daughter of Mrs. L. E. Post of that city. Allan Cameron, lately of Victoria, supported the groom. Miss Post is one of the most beautiful and accomplished women of Tacoma, which is celebrated for its pretty women, and the wedding attracted great notice in social circles. Mr. and Mrs. Brown will pay a visit to Montreal and return to Vancouver in time to catch the Empress of India on Oct. 16th for Hong Kong.

PERSONAL.

Col. Prior, M. P. returned from Kamloops last night.

M. Strauss and W. Dalby, returned from the Mainland last evening.

Rev. J. E. Gardiner was a passenger from the Sound yesterday.

Frank T. Way, of Seattle, is in the city on his regular business visit.

A. Goninsson left last evening via the Great Northern, for Chicago.

W. B. McInnis, of this city will shortly open a law office at Nanaimo.

Bishop Perrin and party are expected to return from the east before Sunday.

Mrs. and Miss Kinsman, who have been visiting at Seattle, returned home yesterday.

J. A. Tepoorten left last night for a five weeks' business trip throughout the province.

H. E. Connon, agent of the N. P. Steamship line, is in the Royal city for the exhibition.

Justice Crease returned last evening from Cariboo where he has been conducting the fall assizes.

Geo. Grant and S. Henderson, of Trinidad, are in the city. They are on the way to the World's Fair.

A. G. Cooper, of Wellington, is a guest at the Hotel Victoria, George Strong, Chicago, is also registered there.

Miss Beatrice Johnson left this morning for England. She will travel east over the C.P.R. and take the Parisian at Montreal.

R. H. Scott, C. A. Scott and the Misses Scott, of Manchester, Eng., are at the Driard. They are travelling for pleasure.

F. Evans, Supreme Court stenographer, who has been attending the Supreme Court sittings in the city accompanied by Mrs. Evans.

A. W. Yeo and S. Whatnut, London; H. F. McGowan and Chas. Grimmer, New York, and W. Leininger, St. Louis, are registered at the Driard.

E. A. Martin, Government Assayer and superintendent of the reductio works at Barkerville, is at the Oriental. He is accompained by Mrs. Martin.

Marine

The Seattle sealer George R. White has arrived at Port Townsend with a catch of 400 seals.

The steamship Victoria will sail for Yokohama on Tuesday next. She will have a good freight.

The next breeze from the west will probably bring in a number of Victoria sealers. It is believed that a number are off the coast.

The Seattle sealing schooner Columbia has returned home with a catch of 333 sealskins. They worked off the coast and then crossed to the Russian side.

Improved Method of Handling Fish.

There is comparatively a small amount of sea or fresh water fish consumed in the interior cities and towns in Canada. This is not because they cannot get fish, but because they cannot get them in good condition. The usual plan of shipping fish during the summer is to pack it in between layers of broken ice. The ice is then pounded down upon the fish, bruising and cutting them, and otherwise badly damaging them. They are also sometimes frozen hard. To make matters worse, after a short time the ice melts, and the boxes being then but half full, the fish is knocked about and still further damaged. The ice generally used is the roughest; usually taken from the nearest pond, and is frequently very dirty. When the fish arrive at their destination and are taken out of the boxes, they frequently present a very sorry appearance, as compared with the newly caught fish.

A model of an automatic car is being shown in the fishery building at the world's Fair by a Mr. McLean, who has extensive fisheries on the west coast of Scotland, and has experienced all the trouble referred to above, in shipping fish to the London market. His car entirely overcomes this. The ice is packed in the ends of the car, and there are automatic doors at each end which open and shut as the car is moved forward or is shunted backwards. When the car is in motion one door is always open and the air entering the car drives cold blasts through the car which thoroughly permeates the fish. They are not frozen, but simply chilled, and arrive in excellent condition.

Another advantage of this system is the saving in the freight on ice, which in most cases amounts to nearly as much as on the fish.—Canadian Grocer.

Lady Aberdeen Explains.

Lady Aberdeen has sent the following letter to Sir George St. J. Colthurst, in contradiction of the statements circulated that the Blarney stone had been removed from the World's Fair at Chicago: As I find that some apprehension has been caused by various statements which have appeared in the press about the blarney stone having been transmitted to Chicago, I shall be much obliged if you will insert this note to explain how the matter stands. In the Irish village, erected by the Irish Industries Association at the World's Fair, an exact reproduction of Blarney Castle (at two thirds size) was put up, and in order to complete its attraction a reproduction of the blarney stone was also placed in the same position as that occupied by the original. But our executive committee is not responsible for any statement to the effect that the blarney stone, which is visited by so many thousands at Blarney Castle, has ever been removed, and I have myself, on more than one occasion, publicly contradicted that rumor. It is true that we ventured to approach Sir George Colthurst with a petition for the loan of the stone before the exhibition opened, but he, not unnaturally, objected to any such idea, and we sincerely regret his having been subjected to annoyance through misstatements on the subject. I remain, yours faithfully, Isabel Aberdeen. P. S.—I have received the following telegram from Mr. White, our manager at Chicago: "Never stated to anyone it was the stone. Said always a stone from Blarney. Not responsible for anything stated in newspaper.—White."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

THE TURF.

TAMMANY AND LAMPLIGHTER.

New York, Sept. 28.—Tens of thousands of people have been going down to Guttenburg since an early hour for the great $10,000 race between Marcus Daly's colt Tammany and Walbaum's Lamplighter, which comes off this afternoon. The event has been causing more talk than all the other racing affairs of the country. Both animals are in the pink of condition, and their supporters are about equally divided. The North Bergen management was the only race association in the country that was willing to give a suitable purse to get the greatest four-year-olds of 1893 together.

New York, Sept. 28.—The great race at Guttenberg to-day between Tammany and Lamplighter, one mile and a quarter, was won by Tammany by five lengths in 20.61-2.

ATHLETICS.

FOSTER'S BENEFIT.

Some very lively boxing bouts, strictly under Queensberry rules, will be seen at the benefit entertainment to Prof. Foster at the Victoria theatre on Monday night. The winners will be rewarded with handsome silver medals. Some of the best boxers from the fleet and in the city will take part. The programme is a pleasing one, including a great variety of pleasing events. Prof. Haylock's exposition of mesmerism is said to be very fine. The cutlass and bayonet work by bluejackets and marines is sure to attract a large number of spectators. H. M. S. Champion will be at Esquimalt in time to allow of her men attending the entertainment. They are all great friends of Foster's. There is also general shore leave from the fleet on Monday.

LACROSSE.

BY FOUR STRAIGHTS.

The picked team sent to Westminster to play yesterday afternoon were defeated in just 17 minutes' play. The Royal City men took the first game in 1 minute, second in 5 minutes, third in 3 1-2 minutes and the fourth in 6 minutes.

CAPITALS ARE CHAMPIONS.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—The lacrosse league meeting to-day awarded the match to the Capitals, and consequently the championship of the season.

A SATURDAY VICTIM.

Ottawa, Sept. 28.—Thomas Crown, the plucky goal keeper of the Capitals, was taken to the Protestant Hospital this morning suffering from typhoid fever. The doctors say the disease has been aggravated by the hard thumps he received in Saturday's game in Montreal.

YACHTING.

THE VALKYRIE'S COMPASS.

New York, Sept. 28.—The yacht Valkyrie left her anchorage off Bay Ridge at 10:30 in tow and proceeded as far as Stepleton, adjusting her compass. Aboard were Lord Dunraven, H. Maitland Kersey and two others. She will take a trial spin down the bay after adjusting her compass.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—A H Tedman, Bella Stroble, J Roorke, Rev Gardner, Jas Middleton and wife, Jno Campbell, Mrs Morris, K McKenzie, B J Smith, Mrs D K Gilbert, A J Fredrick, J A McDonald, H J McGowan, Ed Helsen, Mrs Fox, Mrs Hinsman, Miss Hinsman, F T Troy, R B Rich, D Ghradelle, R O Lazier, J P Jones, A B Forbes, Oscar Johnson, S Somers.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—R L Skinner, W Dalby, Wm Heppercamp and daughter, A Mibby, W F Topping, S Hanson, Justice Crease, Wm McConald, Miss M Scott, A W Yep, H H W Mayo, J Coughlan, W B Smith, P Asance, F Evans and wife, A W Gebb, B Evans, T P Gennell, Miss T Scott, A Johns and wife, H Melvill, A S McKenzie, R Gouth, E G Prior, L L Broe, E A Martin and wife, B Greenwood, C A Scott, G Grant, H T Fall, J G Garden, H E Drew, W Vincent, R Collister, Jas A McNair, M Strouss, J Hepburn, C H Scott, S Henderson, Wm Gehey.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—McMillan & H, Stan Oil Co, W J Pendray, McL & McF, Yie Phoenix Brg Co, Schl H E Co, Quintard & P, Valo & B, Leonard & J, Welsh Br, Hudson Bay Co, R Baker & Son, McMillan & H, B & K M Co, G Henderson, K Hesom, Quintard & P, Wilson Bros.

Per steamer Premier from Vancouver—Kwong Yuen Tai, Lie Hop, King Tai Wing, Kwong Man Foong, P C D & Co, Hang Wo Bing, Mrs W Burton, Order P & L, Sever Bros, D Spencer, Order D H R & Co, W S Kinnaird, G C Shaw & Co, R McDonald, N S Keeper, Johnson & Co, Albion Iron Wks, W Salmon, Nat Elec Co, J A T Caton, B C Cattle Co, S G Russell, Brackman & K, Order F P W Garland, Geo Powell, Hamilton Pdr Co, Canada Paint Co, T Haughton, Martin & Robertson, Mrs Whyte, P McQuade & Son, S H E Co, Vic Brg Co, Wm Christie, H B Co, T Earle, A Cohen, Dom Exp Co.

BIRTH.

LENZ—In this city on the 27th inst., the wife of M. Lenz of a daughter.

Great Bargains in All Lines

At Russell & McDonald's, 134 Douglas street.

Mexican Gold Miners.

City of Mexico, Sept. 28.—The gold mine on the ElBole vein at Zacatecas has been sold to capitalists from Richmond, Ind. The company will erect a mill. The price was large, but is not reported. The search for gold mines is going on all over the country and it is believed that many will be found in hitherto unexplored parts of the Sierra Madre.

Chihuahua, Mex., Sept. 28.—Work on the British Mexican railway has been temporarily suspended. This road is to run from Ximenes to the rich mining camp of Sierra Mojada.

Great Bargains in Dress Goods

At Russell & McDonald's.

American Dispatches.

Wigle was killed to-day. He was in hanging green tobacco on a beam in an old barn when the weight of tobacco caused the beam to give way, striking him on the head and crushing it.

Argyle House

SPECIAL BARGAINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.

14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.
14 YARDS CANTON FLANNEL $1.

12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.
12 YARDS FLANNELETTE $1.

6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.
6 YARDS GREY FLANNEL $1.

12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.
12 YARDS TOWELING $1.

15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.
15 YARDS WHITE CALICO $1.

WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S HEAVY BLACK WOOL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.

WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.
WOMEN'S BLACK CASHMERE STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR.

CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.
CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.
CHILDREN'S HEAVY W'LL STOCKINGS 25c. A PAIR IN ALL SIZES.

GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.
GREY BLANKETS $2 A PAIR.

WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.
WHITE BLANKETS $2.25 A PAIR.

BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.
BED COMFORTERS 75c. EACH.

WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR
WHITE LACE CURTAINS 50c. PAIR

A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.
A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.
A GOOD LINE OF CORSETS 50c. A PAIR.

J. Horner & Co.

LOW PRICES RULE WITH US.

Our Rule:

"Do unto Others as we would have Others do unto Us."

In Making Prices

We consider Values. It is not a matter of small cash, but of the equivalent of whatever is paid. That is the true estimate of economy.

We are Governed

By the actual wearing quality of goods in naming Prices. A dollar's worth of money for a dollar's worth of wear. Isn't that the better plan?

By Actual Values

In Fall and Winter Clothing we hope and expect to retain your confidence, and we now present the

Latest Styles in Winter Goods

For Your inspection.

CASH AND ONE PRICE

Cameron

55 Johnson Street.

Notice---For Cash Only.

On and after September 15th, the Victoria West Coal Yard will sell Coal at the following rates.

Best Wellington (Screened) Coal, $7.00 per Ton. Best Slack Coal, $4.00.

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

Telephone 212. VICTORIA WEST COAL YARD.

FOR CASH ONLY.

We the undersigned Coal Dealers from and after the 15th inst. will sell Coal at the following Rates:

Best Screened Coal, -	$7.00 per Ton.
do do do -	$2 per 1-4 Ton.
Slack, - - - -	$4.00 per Ton.

All orders must be accompanied with Cash.

VICTORIA COAL, WOOD & LUMBER CO.,
CENTRAL COAL AND WOOD YARD,
WELLINGTON COAL YARD
BRODERICK'S COAL YARD,
ROCK BAY COAL YARD,
JANION'S WHARF COAL YARD.

NEW GOODS

For Fall and Winter

Just Received at

A. GREGG & SONS, TAILORS, 68 Yates Street.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (With power to increase).....£600,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE.....£270,000, $1,314,000

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IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (KOOTENAY LAKE).

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IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B.C., July 1, 1893. GEO GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS, M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there has ability to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

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GREEN, WORLOCK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO GARESCHÉ, GREEN & CO.

Established 1873.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

Deposits received on liberal rates of interest.
Drafts, Orders, Telegraph Transfers and Letters of Credit issued direct on over 10,000 cities in the United States, Canada, Europe, Mexico and China.
Collections made at every point.
Gold Dust purchased at highest market rates.

AGENTS FOR

WELLS, FARGO & COMP'Y

NOTICE

WELL DONE our Lacrosse Boys! You won in the East, but I won in Victoria; for I study the comfort of my Customers and sent out more

Paragon Oil Cans

Last month than any other Grocer in the City.

H. SAUNDERS, The People's Grocer.

se15-2w

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

American Schooner "Wm. Bowden" CARL FJEREM, Master.

Neither Capt. Fjerem nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew.

ROB'T WARD & CO., Limited Liability, Temple Building, Agents and Consignees.

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SPECTACLE WEARERS

Who appreciate the value of their Eyesight, and the comforts derived from properly fitting glasses, get them from the

ONLY OPTICIANS

In British Columbia,

F. W. Nolte & Co.

37 Fort Street.

S. A. STODDART

The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,

68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practic experience of over 25 years. Clocks mark Gold mounting seal teeth a Specialty.